FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 258 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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WONDER OF THE WORLD.

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, Re. 1-9-0, Big bottle Rs. 3-5-0.

Write:—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHA HAMDANI.

NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road, P. N. 1.
BOMBAY.

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Tel 2710. Telegraphic:—"LODGE."

THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.

FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge

VITHAL SAVANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
1st Class	75—100	5—0—0
2nd Class	50—70	3—8—0
		3—0—0
		2—8—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th November ..	KASHMIR	8,841
11th ,, ..	MANTUA x	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
28th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA x	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA	9,097
1923		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA*	15,100
13th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	DONGOLA	8,083
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089

*Through steamers from Australia. Have only limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN —A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1922.		
7th November ..	MALDA	8,964
24th ,, ..	NEVASA	9,071
8th December ..	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,, ..	MULBERA	9,100
1923 ,,		
5th January ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,, ..	* NAGINA	....
2nd February ..	* GAMARIA	....
16th ,, ..	* A Steamer	....

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

About 1st November	KASHGAR	
17 Nov.	SICILIA	
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nellore.
28th ,,	SOUDAN	
1923 12th January	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Kalyan.
22nd ,, 9th February	SICILIA NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Khyber.
28th Feb.	SOUDAN...	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
24th November..	NALDERA	15,825
15th December ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
1923.		
12th January ..	MOREA	10,911
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
30th October ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Coast
2nd Novr. ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa
2nd ,, ..	BARALA	P. Gulf via Karachi
3rd ,, ..	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi.
3rd ,, ..	NAVASA	Karachi direct
4th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi Coasting

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms &c. of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
14, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 128.
Telephone No. [illegible]

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE.
NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	6,023	21 Oct.	10 Nov.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,876	13 Nov.	25 Nov.
Moji Maru ..	Y. Tomioka	3,757	27 Nov.	11 Dec.
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,074	14 Dec.	26 Dec.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,809	27 Dec.	10 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

Y. YOSHIDA,
Manager.

Telephone No. 279, 4362.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma sailing at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
s. s. Jalavijaya ..	7,250	10th November
s. s. Holmberg ..	5,100	17th ,,
s. s. Jalatarang ..	4,300	20th ,,

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,328,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,260,000 $00—£ 6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.

STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.

BRANCHES.
LONDON:
6, Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
31, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para. Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Povoa, Porto. Santarem os Montes Mirea.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Funchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco, Marques In. hambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova Goa.

CHINA:—Macau, Tientsin—Dili.

Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. de SEABRA,
[illegible]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 65,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changehun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honoluiu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1.000 to Rs. 10.00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs
Capital Authorised	100,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	25,80,130
Reserved Fund	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hapur	Ludhiana
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Goira	Lyallpur	Srinagar

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,90,390
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsna, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman, Bombay.)
Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Knight (Bombay).
Gunajrao R., Nimbalker, Esq., B.A., (Sub-Subha Baroda State).
Rai Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhaprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarro Vithaldas Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Bhaskarrao H. Kantavala, Esq M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq. M.A., (Agent, the Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Barada).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Naiba Suba, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General Baroda State)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rates on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD,

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls	,,	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	,,	89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DISPOSITS.—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL		3,37,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ...		59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st. January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOAN AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.

T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	£300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-wood, K. B. E., C.B., C. M. G. Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Brt.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY, ESQR.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in India 1907)

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums —The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT.—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager.
CALCUTTA
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book,

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal,

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LD.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 5,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—

J. C. BOSE,
The Secretary or The Chief Agents,
309, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
309, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

	Rs.
Total Invested Funds Exceed	64,00,000
Total Claims Paid over	14,00,000
New Business—1921	85,00,000
New Business—Jan. to Aug., 1922 ...	98,00,000

A "National" Policy combines all that is best and latest for Life Assurance Protection. A specimen Policy form is enclosed with every Prospectus which will amply repay perusal.

For forms, Agencies, etc., apply to:

J. A. KIMBER, General Manager. S. N. BANERJI, Secretary.
or
Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. and C. I.,
Esafaly Buildings,
Opposite W. & A. Graham & Company,
Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES
ACCURATE DURABLE

Silver Wrist Watch, Lever Jewelled, Rs. 16 Each.
Silver Wrist Screw Case, Radium, Rs. 18 Each.
TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE

SHREE MAHARAJA WATCH Co.
THAKORDWAR, BOMBAY No. 2.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced COMPOSITORS, who wish to become Lino Operators. Apply to "LINO" care this paper.
A

WANTED—A GRADUATE with History from 9th November. Pay Rs. 60 to 65. Apply sharp to HEAD MASTER Vinay Mandir, NADIAD.
A R5376

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST for one month only. Apply sharp to Box No 8654, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5301

WANTED—People interested in public speaking to apply for corresspodence course in oratory, to the COLLEGE OF ORATORY, Surat.
A R5371

WANTED—A DOCTOR, M.B., B.S., or L.C.P.S., for Amichand Rupchand Dispensary. DIU. Apply stating qualifications, experience, salary required to PANACHAND MEGHJEE, Pesident, DIU (Kathiawad).
A R5308

WANTED—CANVASSERS in Chemical line. Apply between 2 to 4 p.m. to G. B. DHANJIBHOY, 4, Contractor Building, Lamington Road, Bombay.
A R5318

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL OUR coal and coke on fixed monthly allowance and commission. Only experienced gentlemen of influence need apply to Post Box 523, Calcutta.
R. 5316.

WANTED—PROFESSORS for Economics, Commerce, Gujarati, English, Hindu Philosophy and Music. Gujarati knowing candidates will be given preference. Apply immediately to PRINCIPAL, Gujarat Maha Vidyalaya, AHMEDABAD.
R5314

WANTED for Chitnees' post, in Sandur State, a Mahratta, having office experience with a fair knowledge of English. Pay Rs. 30 to 60. Apply with testimonials to "Dewan Office, Sandur," before the 1st December next. Matriculates will be preferred.
Dewan of Sandur.
C 14699

WANTED—Unemployed and others getting meagre pay to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs. COX & Co., to better their future prospects by learning in leisure hours, Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System. Hundreds have been successfully coached up and are filling good posts as Stenographers and Typists. Why not you. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—Part or full time WORK by a reliable young man, well up in Accounts and Correspondence work; good references. Apply Box No. 8642, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5235

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—PUCCA BUILT BIG GODOWNS at Homji Hall, Mazagaon Road, near Railway Station. Apply there.
G R5261

TO BE LET—Good opportunity offered for pushing kodak supplies in a lucrative shop at Hornby Road. Apply Box No. 8653, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R5300

TO BE LET.—A well ventilated AIRY BUNGALOW at Wtlkeshwar Road near Government House. Apply or see personally Messrs. CHENIRAM JESRAJ, 393, Kalbadevi Road.
C R5319

TO LET—MOTOR SHOW ROOMS, GARRAGES and BLOCKS with every facilities and electrical pump for water in a new building Gowalia Tank Road, opposite Kumbala P. O., WASSIAWAL ASSOMAL & CO.
G R5164

CHAGLA MANZIL—TO BE LET—A spacious Bungalow ground and upper floors at Reynolds Road, Byculla. Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi.
C R5370

TO LET from 1st December, specious airy BUNGALOW with electric fittings near London Hotel, Grant Road with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply in person to NANABHOY BEJONJI CHOKSY, Shop No. 1, Mumbadevi.
C R5272

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW five minute walk from Andheri station on Kurla Road side. Apply or see personally JETHABHOY GOPALJI, c/o Mulji Jeth Market, Pragraj Galley.
C R5285

TO LET—Mazagaon Mount Road, CHHATRIWALA BUILDING first floor, 2 Blocks (each having three big rooms facing West Electric Lights). Rent Rs. 125 and 110.
C R5324

TO LET—At Hughes Road in our new Building spacious FLATS, fitted with electric light and fan, with all modern conveniences, healthy and comfortable, moderate rent, apply for further particulars to T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C. 14721.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 264, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FRESH FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS —Buy your seeds from an old, established and reliable house,—PESTONJEE P. POCHA & SONS, Seed Merchants, Poona. Price list free on application.
Ga R5254

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Well furnished BUNGALOW namely "Record Hall" Civil line Bund Road near "Pabani Hall". Apply to DAWOOD HASHUM EAST STREET.
G R5327

FOR SALE, Matheran. BUNGALOW "Nashemanezubeidah", substantially built, central adjoining Superintendent's Bungalow. Offers invited till middle November. For particulars apply A. KAMAL FYZEE, Yeravda, POONA.
G R5310

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

FOR SALE—Second-hand coupled compound condensing ENGINE, just like new. Apply for further particulars to RADHAKISAN TOSNIWAL, AKOLA (Berar).
K R5309

FOR SALE—One second-hand GREENS' ECONOMISER of 96 Tubes, complete with scrapers, Gearing, etc., in working order. Apply Box No. 8636, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 14678

CHEAP and little used PULLEYS and SHAFTINGS with several other Rice Mill machineries for sale. Apply for particulars to Mr. ABDUL REZAK H. SHERFUDDIN FAKIH, Bhiwandi (Dist. Thana.).
K R5275

POWER LOOMS AND COLOUR.—Power looms of 36" Reed space Brand, New English make, colours of genuine make to be sold at a very low price to clear the lots enquire immediately at THE BOMBAY WEAVING AND DYEING WORKS, 132, Parsi Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K. 4696.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—Brand New 34 B.H.P. Blackstone Crude Oil Engine and 35 B.H.P. Blackstone Refined Oil Engine with self-starter, Second-hand 26 B.H.P. Fielding and Platts, 10 and 11 B.H.P. National, 9 B.H.P. Cossley Oil Engines. All first class condition, 10 feet and 18 feet gap bed screw-cutting Lathes, 10 inch stroke Slotting Machine. Inspection invited. Prices low. B. D. BERY & CO., 58, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay. Telegrams: BLUEMOON, Bombay.
K

FOR SALE—One Brand New AVERY'S SELF-CONTAINED ROAD WEIGHBRIDGE, complete (no loose weights) Pillar and Steel Yard Pattern "C" for a big Motor Vehicle, suitable to weigh 20 tons of load platform 20 ft. 0 in. by 8 ft. 0 in. and one Brand New BABCOCK and WILCOX MILD STEEL SELF-SUPPORTING CHIMNEY of 7 ft. 0 in. dia by 150 ft. 0 in. high complete with all fittings, foundation bolts and C. I. washers. For prices apply to the undersigned. (Sd.) G. E. SUTCLIFFE, Manager, The Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited. Shahpur Mills, Ahmedabad.
K 14669

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

WANTED.—GOOD SECOND - HAND Motor Cars and motor cycles also experienced Drivers. Apply either personally or by letter: Abid Husainkhan, 2nd Cross Lane, 10, Sankley Street, Bombay.
R. 5317.

FOR SALE—One OVERLAND MODEL 4 self-starter, absolutely in tip-top condition, recently overhauled and painted French Grey, equipped with French Nickel Side Lamps, Lucas Horn, new Tyres and Tubes, Gordon Seat Covers, run only 6,000 miles. A really nice Car for Rs. 2,700. Trials by appointment. Apply Box No. 8652, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA C14711

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHERS are in grea demand by Lawyers, Commercial firms and banks, and if you wish to become an expert in four months only, and command big salaries, learn shorthand under specialists only. ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE students hold high positions as Shorthand Writers and Reporters. HIGH SPEED classes are conducted by profesional experts of 17 years' experience. Most moderate fees. Apply PRINCIPAL, Opt. Whiteaways.
M R5323

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PURE FRESH-MILK 6 annas seer in sealed can. Apply to THE PERSIAN DAIRY Byculla, Bombay (8).
T R5299

WANTED UNSLAKED STONE LIME—About 1½ lakhs of cubic feet within a year's time to be delivered regularly f.o.r. at Lower Parel Station (B. B. & C. I. Rly.). Supply to commence at once. Tenders invited to reach the undersigned by 15th NoKvember, 1922. GAJJAN SINGH CHANDEL, Contractor Patel Building, DeLisle Road, Bombay.
T5306

TYPEWRITERS: Fox Portable Typewriters, improved models, complete with carrying ease, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable, weight 7 lbs, List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate, Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207, complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

50,000 Yards Finest Dhoby Proof Washing Cotton Tweeds for Suits, Skirts, etc., at As. 12 per yard; 50,000 yards Finest Dhoby Proof Washing Cotton Tweeds for Suits, Skirts, etc., at As. 14 per yard; 50,000 yards Finest Dhoby Proof Washing Cotton Tweeds for Suits, Skirts, etc., at Re. 1 per yard; 50,000 yards Finest Dhoby Proof Washing Shirtings and Ginghams, at As. 10 to Re. 1 per yard. Finest value in India. Suits, Shirts and Dresses made to measure from the above at moderate prices. Fit, Cut and Style guaranteed. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LTD. (Late Basel Mission Industrials), CALICUT.
T R5252

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington Portable with Case, New, ...	275
Blick 7, Rs. 75, Remington 7, 80, ...	90
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ...	110
National Portable, Rs. 115, Fox Portable,	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 110, 5, B. S., 140, Brief, ...	140
Noiseless, Rs. 125, Multiplex Hammond, ...	150
Mercedes, Century Possible, new Rs. 175,	200
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 200, Brief, 185,	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200 Dec. Tabulators	225
L. C. Smith and Bros. 3, Brief, Silent,	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size, ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 175, 200, 220,...	275
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 200, 16, Brief,	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new, ...	
Gujerati Remington 9, Brief, little used,	200

Nicolls and Company, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PROFESSION

INFALLIBLE REMEDIES FOR Sprue, Consumption, Gall-stone, Tumours, Sinus, Dropsy, Bone Disease, Brain Diseases, Appendicitis, Rheumatoid, Arthrites, etc. Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application. No operation. No injection.

Our medicines are Non-poisonous.

DOCTOR SAM, WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist,
N. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Only Europeans and Educated Indians are admitted.
14401

WHITE LEPROSY—SURELY CURED IN ONE DAY—White spots are changed at once on applying three times only by its quick marvellous effect. Price returned if not cured. Small tin Rs. 3/8, big Rs. 6. Face Power. It removes botches pimples, black spots etc. from the face and imports fascinating complexion and charming beauty. Rs. 4 per tin. Faqir's Gift—A most successful remedy for destroying the spots of the 'small-pox'. Rs. 4 per tin. FAQIRI MEDICAL STORE NO. 3, Darbhanga City.
R5222

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE MALABAR TIMBER CO., LTD.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company will be REMOVED from 23, Medows Street, to 2, Rampart Row (E.D. Sassoon Building), Third Floor, from WEDNESDAY, 1st of November, 1922.
C14719

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

GUARANTEED.
British standard tests and specifications.
Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.
For particulars apply to:—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st November, the REGISTERED OFFICE of the INDO BRITISH CO., LTD., will be REMOVED to No. 2, RAMPART ROW, E. D. SASSOON BUILDING 3RD. FLOOR.
(Sd.) L. J. HALLEN,
Secretary.
C14707

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LD.

THIRD CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of this Company held on the 27th September, 1922, a call of Rs. 15/- per share of this Company was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, on or before the 1st November 1922, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged until payment.

The above call is made payable by such shareholders as are on the Company's register on the 2nd of October, 1922.

By order of the Board.
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.
Agents.

Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1922.
C14497

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay the undersigned invites offers for the purchase from him of a Broker's Card of the Native Share Brokers' Association, Bombay, belonging to the estate of the deceased father of the Minor. Intending purchasers will please send their offers to the undersigned, in a sealed cover on or before the 15th November, 1922.

N. H. MOOS,
Guardian of the Estate of the
Minor Gordhandas Ranchoddas.
57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C14688

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ADJOURNED EXTRA ORDINARY MEETING of the shareholders of the Jewellery Consignments Ltd. would be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Customs Road at 5 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 2nd of November, 1922. All the Shareholders are requested to attend at the aforesaid time and place.

AMBARAM R.
Chairman, of the Extra Ordinary
Meeting of the Jewellery Consignments Ltd.
By order of the Board.
R5376

NOTICE.

WANTED—A SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Bandra Municipality. He must hold a Sanitary certificate from the Royal Sanitary Institute, London. Successful candidate shall have to use a cycle. Pay from Rs. 60 to Rs. 110 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the Chief Officer, Bandra Municipality.

(Sd.) K. G. GUNJIKAR,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 28th October, 1922.
C14728

DAK BUNGALOW, DUMAS.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the management of the Dak Bungalow has been given over from 1st November, to Mr. Sheriar C. Vakil and he will manage the same and attend to the comfort of visitors. Further particulars can be had from Messrs. Vianelli, Chawpatty, Bombay, or from Mr. Sheriar C. Vakil, Dak Bungalow, Dumas. Tel. address Marshall, Dumas.

By order,
K. P. DESAI,
Secretary, Dumas Development Scheme.
C14708

NOTICE.

THAKKAR CHEMICAL COMPANY, BOMBAY.

MR. TRICUMDAS PURSHOTAM has, for reasons of health, retired from partnership business of Thakkar Chemical Company from the 15th of October, 1922, and Mr. B. S. Mehta will continue the business in his own right and responsibility from that date.

All correspondence, henceforth, should be addressed to THAKKAR CHEMICAL COMPANY, Fergusson Road, Bombay.

THAKKAR CHEMICAL CO.
Bombay, 30th October, 1922.
C14729

NOTICE.

THE HINDUSTAN TANNERIES, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hindustan Tanneries Limited will be held at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, the Registered Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 6th day of November, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering and if deemed desirable ofpassing the following extraordinary resolution with or without modification:—

"That the Hindustan Tanneries Limited be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Haji Essa Haji Oosman and Mr. A. Hoosein be and are hereby appointed Joint Liquidators without remuneration for the purpose of such winding up."

And notice is hereby also given that should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting, and that such meeting will be held at the same place at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 21st November, 1922, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing a resolution confirming the above resolution as a special resolution.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) PEERBHOY KOCHHAR & CO.,
Dated 19th October, 1922.
14650

THE CENTURY MILLS CO. LTD.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

SHARE TRANSFERS.

THIS COMPANY having gone into Voluntary Liquidation, the Liquidators are about to settle the List of Shareholders with a view to immediate payment of a Dividend on the Subscribed Capital. To participate in this Dividend all Shareholders, who have not already done so, are requested to deliver their Transfers, properly completed, with relative Scrip, for registration (with Re. 1 Subdivision fee per Certificate (if any) payable) at the Office of the Liquidators, B4, Clive Buildings, Calcutta, on or before Saturday, the 18th day of November, 1922, after which date the List of Shareholders will be settled and a Dividend paid to such Shareholders whose names appear on said List.

H. W. HALES,
for Self and Co-Liquidators.
Calcutta: The 29th October, 1922.
C14725

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Incorporated in England.

REORGANISATION OF TRAFFIC AND LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

WITH effect from 1st November, the present Traffic and Locomotive Departments will be replaced by three new departments, Commercial, Transportation and Mechanical. The heads of these new departments will be designated Chief Traffic Manager, Chief Transportation Superintendent and Chief Mechanical Engineer. The present posts of General Traffic Manager and Locomotive Superintendent will be abolished with effect from 1st November. An organisation with large divisions in place of the present small traffic districts will at the same time be adopted.

2 Hitherto the public have addressed the General Traffic Manager, but in future the following heads of the new departments should be referred to:—

(a) The Chief Traffic Manager in all matters in connection with goods, luggage, parcels, horse, carriage and motor traffic.
(b) The Chief Transportation Superintendent only in regard to passanger traffic, except questions of rates, fares and refunds, which will be dealt with by the Chief Traffic Manager.

3 The local officers of the Commercial Department, to whom the public may refer in local matters relating to goods, luggage, parcels, horse, carriage and motor traffic (instead of the present District Traffic Superintendents) will be as follows:—

Headquarters of Local Officers of Commercial Departments	Sections of line for which they will be responsible for Commercial duties.
Divisional Traffic Manager, Bombay, (Wadi Bundar).	Bombay to Nandgaon (in), Kalyan to Karjat (ex.) and Manmad to Ahmednagar. (ex.)
Divisional Traffic Manager, Nagpur.	Nandgaon (ex) to Bhusaval, Bhusaval to Nagpur, Bhusaval to Bhopal (ex), Itarsi to Jubbalpore and Itarsi to Parasia.
Divisional Traffic Manager, Jhansi.	Bhopal (in) to Jhansi, including Bhopal-Ujjain, Bina-Kotah and Bina-Katni branches; Jhansi to Cawnpore, Manikpur and Delhi including branches.
Divisional Traffic Manager, Sholapur.	Karjat (in) to Raichur and Dhond to Ahmednagar (in).

4 The present District Traffic Superintendent, with headquarters at Delhi, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Bhusaval and Sholapur will be abolished.

5 The local officers of the Transportation Department will be as follows:—

Headquarters of Local Officers of Transportation Department.	Sections of the line for which they will be responsible for technical operating duties and passanger traffic arrangements.
District Traffic Superintendent, Bombay.†	Bombay to Kasara (ex) and Kalyan to Karjat (ex).
District Traffic Superintendent, Manmad.	Kasara (in) to Nandgaon (in) and Manmad to Ahbednagar (ex).
Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Bhusaval.	Nandgaon (ex) to Itarsi (ex).
District Traffic Superintendent, Nagpur.	Bhusaval (ex) to Nagpur.
District Traffic Superintendent, Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore to Itarsi (in), Itarsi to Parasia and Itarsi to Bhopal (ex).
District Traffic Superintendent, Bina.	Bina (in) to Bhopal (in), Bhopal to Ujjain, Bina to Katni and Bina to Kotah.
Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Jhansi.	Jhansi to Bina (ex), Jhansi to Cawnpore, Jhansi to Manikpore, Jhansi to Delhi and Juhi to Banda.
Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Sholapur.	Karjat (in) to Raichur and Dhond to Ahmednagar (in).

† A Divisional Transportation Superintendent will shortly replace this officer, and will be notified in due course.

6 The public should not refer to the eight previous paragraph, except in regard to local in other local railway traffic matters (namely, motor traffic) should refer to the Divisional Transportation Officers tabulated in the previous passanger traffic arrangements. The public goods, luggage, parcel, horse, carriage and Traffic Managers tabulated in paragraph 3.

7 The local officers of the Mechanical Department will be the Works Manager, Parel, and the District Mechanical Engineer, Jhansi. The Electrical Engineer, Parel, will be under the Chief Mechanical Engineer.

R. McLEAN,
Agent.
Bombay, 14th October, 1922. C14600

NOTICE.

THE HIMALAYA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SUB-JOINED RESOLUTION passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 9th day of October, 1922, at 5-30 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 5, Mission Row, Calcutta, was confirmed by the Shareholders of the above Company at a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held at the same place on the 25th day of October, 1922, at 5-30 p.m.

RESOLUTION.

(a) To confirm the Resolution passed by the Directors of the Himalaya Assurance Co., Ltd., on the 4th day of September, 1922, appointing Mr. N. Rajabally in place and stead of Messrs. Mackenzie and Rajabally as the Managing Agent of the Company.
(b) To alter such of the Articles of Association of the Company as need to be altered in order to give effect to the said appointment.

N. S. T. CHARI,
Chairman.
5, Mission Row, Calcutta,
26th October, 1922.
C14724

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (1) UMBRELLAS WATERPROOF, (2) BLANKETS COUNTRY or CUMBLEES and (3) COATS WATERPROOF will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay time), on the 8th day of December, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office,
DeLisle Road, P. O. Jacob Circle,
Bombay No. 11,
31st October, 1922.
TA C14726

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

IN continuation of the Notice, dated 26th October, 1922, published in the "Times of India' and the "Bombay Chronicle" of 27th idem on behalf of our clients, the Imperial Publishing Co., all those concerned are hereby informed that Mr. J. H. Bradlaugh was employed by our said clients only as a canvassing agent and whatever orders were given to our clients through him as such and communicated by him to our clients and acknowledged by them will be carried out by them in due course. Mr. J. H. Bradlaugh has no concern whatever in the "India and the War Illustrated" as proprietor.

Dated this 31st day of October, 1922.
KANGA & SAYANI,
Solicitors, High Court.
14723

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KESHAVLAL LALLUBHOY has contracted to sell our clients the undermentioned property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise howsoever in the said property or any part thereof is hereby requested to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice has not been received.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Eastern side of Kalbadevi Road, in Takwadi, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 86½ square yards or thereabout, and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 21 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 369, Street No. 65 and 1 and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by the Takwadi Lane, on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the Kalbadevi Cross Lane leading to Takwadi and on or towards the South by the property of Manekbai.

Dated 26th day of October, 1922.
LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.
C14696

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
8, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5021.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture dinning table, sideboard. Chapel's piano, Majestic maker safe, platedware, etc., etc. ... On SUNDAY, the 5th November 1922, at No. 22 Colaba Chambers, Colaba at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room, chairs, sideboards and dining Waggon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers Chapel's cottage piano. English steel cash box, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornament and pictures, hatstands, teapoys, "Majestic" safe on stand file cabinet, season wood almiraha, clothes preeses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman proceeded Home and others.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85. Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Miscellaneous Leather Stores, Iron and Mild Steel Scrap, Rail Scrap, C. I. Scrap, Tooth Brushes, Meat Choppers, Table Knives, Resin, Paulins and Cart Covers, Marine Boilers, Miscellaneous Engine Parts, Enamelled Water Bottles, Boot-making Machinery, Spades, Pulleys, Blocks Paint and Varnish, Electric fittings, Kitson light tanks, Hose pipe, Electric Cable, Rubber sheets and Tubing, Tools, Spring Balances, Scales, Contraction pumps, Jacks, Cart and Wagons, W. I. pipes, coils, miscellaneous workshop tools, water tanks, Crab winches, Tip Trucks, Motor Car and Motor Cycle fittings, Razors, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 6th November, 1922, and following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st November, 1922.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.
AUCTION SALE.

Old teakwood ship's fittings: old and new canvas. Plate, scrap and angle iron, old furniture, crockery, old clothes, old iron cots, iron chain, platform scales, old copper, yellow metal, gun-metal, lead and zinc scraps, 400 gallons water tanks, Manilla ropes, coir ropes, iron barges, iron buoys, bouts, electric wire and blowers, cabooses. Insulated packing sheets, blankets, boots, blue serge and other stores too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 13th November, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), and on following days as may be necessary in the compound of Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Fort, Bombay.

Sale will be subject to the approval of the D. K. I. M. Bombay. Purchasers will have to pay fifty per cent. which lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within fifteen days. In case of default the lot will be re-sold at his risk. If so occasioned, while he will have no claim to such profit on such resale or to the amount of such deposit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned and the same will be declared at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
71, Frere Road, 2nd floor, Moghul House, Bombay.

Bombay, 21st October, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.
130, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT 2ND BHOIWADA, BHULESHWAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver in Suit No. 455 of 1912 (Advocate General vs. Shroff) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling houses standing thereon situate on the Western side of 2nd Bhoiwada Road in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement about 153½ square yards and bounded on East by 2nd Bhoiwada Road, West by sweepers passage North by property of Mankerbai widow of Narotamdas Hargowandas, South by the property of Bhat Damodar Harishanker Collector's New Survey No. 574, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 4th at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods etc., etc,
AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
1 secosd hand rubber Tyred English Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landulette.
1 second hand rbbber tyred Victoria.
1 Wale horse going in harness.
Property of a European Gentleman.
AT 3-30 p.m.
1 White and blue Wedgwood dinner break fast and tea sets, Pictures, Blackwood Carved pier tables, Iron cots, Carpets, Sofa covers, curtains, tables, chairs, cupboards.
1 Square piano, cane chairs dinning tables etc., etc.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st November, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Carriage Building, Machineries, Veterinary Goods, English Cow, Buffaloes, Household Furnitures, etc. Property of late Dr. Dinsha N. Vakil, on SUNDAY, 12th November, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Batlivala's Bungalow, Tardeo. SALE ON SUNDAY THE 5TH NOVEMBER, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 5th November, 1922, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Star Mansion, Motlibai Street, Byculla, the following:—

Dining table, chairs, dumbwaiters, sideboards, drawing room sofas, ladies' cheval glass, roll top tables, screens, glass and panel almyrahs, solid brass beds, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, bentwood chairs, carpets, reclining easy chairs, show cases, meatsafe, crockery, glassware, electric lamps and fans, cooking utensils, English ice box, cabinets, teapoys, electro-platedware, etc., etc.

The property of J. R. Robinson, Esq., and E. S. Gosling, Esq., of Messrs. Parke Davis and Co.

The furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st November, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street,
Telephone No. 8409.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES WHITE SATTEEN DRILLS.
Suit No. 451 of 1922.
PUDUMSEY MUNJI — Plaintiff
vs.
DORABJI WARDEN & Co. — Defendants.

Pursuant to the decree passed in the High Court in the above suit, and with the consent of the defendants by order of Messrs. Pudumsey Munji and on account and at the risk of the defendants abovenamed Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Apollo Street Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of November, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned goods.

D. W. 1652 & Co. No. 5697/570 5 Cases White Satteen Drills.

Terms Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 6 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 CASES COTTON TROUSERINGS.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Suit No. 1532 of 1922.
B. G. Gorio — Plaintiff
vs.
D. Ghellabhoy & Co. — Defendants.

Under instructions of Mr. B. G. Gorio the Receiver appointed by the Decree of the 9th day of August 1922 of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above suit and on account and at the risk of the Defendants D. Ghellabhoy & Co., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will on Wednesday the 1st day of November 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort.

18 cases cotton trouserings as under:—
B. G. 1789 made in Italy.—No. 2864/5—2 cases Adriatico Extra.
B G 1779 made in Italy—No. 2811/5—5 cases shikari "B".
B G 1788 made in Italy—No. 2862—1 case Mouline 45.
B G 1781 made in Italy—No. 2823—1 case Lanciery 128.
B G 1787 made in Italy—No. 2857—1 case Lanciery 128.
B G 1784 made in Italy—No. 2842/4—3 cases Mouline 45.
B G 1785 made in Italy—No. 2851/2—2 cases Adriatico Extra.
B G 1783 made in Italy—No. 2833—1 case Rubicono.
B G 1780 made in Italy—No. 2819/20—2 cases Goito.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st November, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

OF INTEREST TO STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND NATIVE STATES HAVING HARBOURS.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. "DESHULPUR" On MONDAY, the 6th November, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25, Medows Street Fort Bombay, by order of the Mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of The Cutch Steam Navigation Company Limited.

The well-known steamer Deshulpur at present lying at Mazagaon Dock, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION—The Steamer was built at Renfrew by the well-known firm of engineers Messrs. William Simons & Co., Ltd., only about three years back having a gross tonnage of 766 tons approximately. It has got two decks, two masts also steel frame-work and is fitted with Simon's engines and Babcock's boilers. Inspection of the steamer can be arranged on application to the Auctioneers. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES COPPER FOILS AND 5 CASES IMITATION GOLD THREAD.
HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 2798 of 1922.
Irving Rogers
v.
Jainarayen Ramsaroop.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by consent of both the parties herein and pursuant to the decretal order made in the above suit:—

J N 341 R S 1/3—3 cases each 200 books of 100 leaves copper foils (one side silvered not coloured) 10½ by 4½ inches and 16/17 ozs per book.

R 342 1/5—5 cases each 100 bundles imitation gold thread No. 40/2 each bundle weighing 80zs. case weighting 250lbs.

For conditions of sale and inspection of goods, application may be made to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st November, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
52 Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO KINGS, KINGDOMS, DEALERS AND USERS.
AUCTION SALE OF DIAMONDS, PEARLS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, RICH JEWELLERY AND RICHLY EMBROIDERED CLOTHES ONE BIG LOT OF SILVERWARE, ETC.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Shah Khengar Valchand and on account and at the risk of Sheth Mancherji Kekhushru Hiramanek, the mortgagor.

1 Diamond of about ratis 15½.
15 Emeralds of about 98 ratis.
1 Emerald (Ghosvals) of about 13 ratis.
1 packet emerald, 1 pair enamelled Bracelets.
1 Emerald Murti.
2 big corals and small corals about 23½ tolas
11 Topas pieces.
1 Sirpetch set with big ruby and diamonds. rings pendante.
2 diamonds, 1 gold chobey set with diamonds, gold enamelled.
1 lot Kerba.
8 big galichas.
1 lot richly embroidered clothes.
1 lot silverware specially made.

On account and at the risk of Shah Gambhirchand Hirachand:—
5 Pearls.

On account and at the risk of concerned:—
12 diamonds, 1 pair diamond earrings, 1 pair Pearl Kudas, 6 bangles of pearls, 1 packet of sari, one lot gold ornaments.

The above are on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st November, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS
NEXT SATURDAY
The World's Greatest thrill creator in a dramatic Story of New York's Harbour Life.
CHARLES HUTCHISON
THE Thrill-a-minute Stunt-King
in
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
A Pathe Serial

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES' Own Production
"SATI"
OR
'DAKHSHA YAGNA'
A Story of the well-known Hindoo Mythology depicting the origin of the
MAHA KALI TEMPLE
OR
KALIGHAT
located on
The River Hooghly at Calcutta.

!! TO-NIGHT !!
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRA-ORDINARY
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
TWO MYTHOLOGICAL DRAMAS PRODUCED BY
MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
"BHISHMA
&
"PARIKHSHIT"

SEE—Tremendous sacrifices of BHISHMA for his father SHANTNU and his exploits to marry his brothers to the daughters of King of Kashi, also the Mahabharat War and the death of this great sage on the arrow-bed.

TIME & PRICE AS USUAL.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
"BOMBAY THEATRE" GRANT ROAD
on
Wednes. 1st Nov. 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
RAKSHASI MAHTWAKANKSHA
Friday 3rd Nov. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Saturday 4th Nov. 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI
Sunday 5th Nov. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H.H. THE
MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Wednes. 1st November 1922. (8 p.m.) Night
EKACH PYALA
Friday 3rd November 1922 (2-30 p.m.) Noon
SWAYAMWAR
Saturday 4th November 1922 (8 p.m.) Night
MRICHHAKATIK
Sunday 5th November 1922 (2-30 p.m.) Noon
SAUBHADRA
TICKETS can be had at the New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, Daily from 8 A. M. to 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. to 8 P. M. (S. T.)
Proprietor.—Gandharva Natak Mandali.

THIS WEEK
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
the beautiful picturization of the life Story of the greatest Mahrastra Bhakta
SANT NAMDEV
PRODUCED
by the famous
Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.
Possessed of a desire to realize the highest, Namdeva renounced every thing and by his exceptional devotion he performed miracles that mortals cannot.
DO NOT FAIL TO SEE IT.
Popular Prices.
Timings 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30.
On Holidays Extra at 3-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA
ANOTHER SUPERB UNIVERSAL DRAMA THIS WEEK!
"SECOND HAND ROSE"
(5 Reels)
Starring the vivacious, beautiful Screen Star
GLADYS WALTON
"Second Hand Rose" Found Everything in Life Second Hand, from Shoes to Combs. She was Second-hand Herself—An Irish Waif Adopted by an Impoverished Jewish Family!

The popularity of the song which millions have sung or played and the rest of the world has heard; one of the real song hits of all times.

The Programme includes the International Screen Magazine and a 2-Reel Universal Comedy "Three Weeks Off" featuring the pet Comedian of the millions
LEE MORAN
FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY AT 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 AND 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

GLOBE
CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD,
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT
TO-DAY 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 P. M. TO-DAY.

MANY DEATH-DEFYING THRILLS IN "A WOMAN IN GREY"

Many new and daring stunts will add to the thrills of "A Woman in Grey," the new fifteen episode serial starring Arline Pretty with Henry G. Sell, which will be shown at the Globe Cinema every evening at 5-15. 7, 8-45, & 10-15 p.m.

Henry G. Sell, whose daring death-defying stunts will be remembered in his recent serial with Pearl White, outshines all of his previous efforts to thrill. He climbs up the side of a house with the same speed and agility as the well-known "human fly" whose sole claim to fame is in his one stunt. To disclose to many other unusual feats of daring would be to spoil the treat the picture holds in store for the audiences of the Globe. However it is safe to say that both Miss Pretty and Mr. Sell have worked fearlessly to give their many admirers a thrilling serial that will make other pictures tame and uninteresting by comparison.

"A WOMAN IN GREY"
FIRST THREE EPISODES
I, House of Mystery. II. Dagger of Death. III. Trap of Steel
Charlie Chaplin in "Easy Money"

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
DOROTHY DALTON
IN
"LOVE LETTERS"
Powerful Story of Love and Mystery.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MARJORIE DAW
IN
"THE BUTTERFLY GIRL"
ALSO
"DAYS OF OLD"—Comic.

Why?

THE
Mysore Government Security
LIFE AND MARRIAGE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, MYSORE.
(The Most Progressive Life Office.)
Run on purely Indian Management
LOANS from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 8000/- will be given
Without Interest and Without Security
To our 200 Personal Investment Bond-holders every year for every one Lac of fully paid up bonds.
HOUSE & LANDED PROPERTIES
FROM Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 5000/- will be given
to our Life Policyholders by advancing Loans at moderate Interest. Our Insurance Policies are at lowest rate of Premium—
Nonforfeitable
being automatically protected.
FEMALE LIVES ALSO ENTERTAINED.
MANAGEMENT IS CONDUCTED ON STRICTEST ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES.
Wanted Organizers and Influential Agents on Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 a month allowance plus Commission on guaranteed business in unrepresented places.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—
The GENERAL SECRETARY
Life and Marriage Assurance
Buildings, Sayyaji Rao Road, Mysore.

Easy Profits for You

IN
MOTOR GOODS
BIG SELECTION:
WHOLESALE PRICES QUOTED FOR LARGE QUANTITIES ON ANY LINE.
We make a Speciality of up-country business.
A trial will convince.
The Advance Motor Co.
Accessory Specialists,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

RAI SAHEB DE DASS'S
SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
FREE
APPLY TO THE:—
SWASTHYA SAHAYA PHARMACY
20/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

INTERNAL TRADE OF INDIA.

The Statistical Department of the Government of India seem to have a very limited vision. "The inland trade statistics are always of interest, says the Director of Statistics in the introductory note to the volume reviewing the inland trade of India, "since they give some idea of the extent of the movement of the staple articles of both the import and export trade between the different parts of the country." They thus seem to be entirely innocent of any conception of the relation of inland trade to the currency requirements of the country. The total value of the inland imports and exports has been estimated at close upon 1500 crores. The total volume of rupees and notes in circulation is over 500 crores. Is there no lesson in these figures? The figures given in the volume under review include, according to the title page statement, rail as well as river borne trade of India; and yet no separate statement is given distinguishing the traffic carried by rail from that carried by the cheaper agency of inland water communications. We have always held that the posibilities of cheap, alternative, water communications in India has been unpardonably ignored in India, owing to the preponderant interest or commitment of the Government to the success of the Railway enterprise. This is a positive danger to the small trader and industrialist no less than to the still smaller agriculturist of India. Railways are essentially and unavoidably an enterprise that flourishes on large scale business, permitting every economy in collection and conveyance. But India is yet a country of very small units of production, particularly in agriculture; and is likely to remain such for as many years as we can see ahead at present. Between the two there is little sympathy and less commercial profitability. Why then should the powers that be ignore the possibilities of a more suitable alternative in transport? And, if the government are too far committed financially only to one form of transport, is that a reason to obscure the importance of the alternatives, and prevent the public from forming its own independent judgment on the question?

From those who are unable to realise the primary relationship between internal trade and currency or transport conditions, it is futile to expect any perception of the subtler relation between inland and foreign trade. The Report already referred to describes itself as "a supplement to the foreign sea-borne trade of India." And, perhaps, this is an unconscious admission of the real policy in the matter. Foreign trade is of principal, inland trade only of secondary, importance in the eyes of the present rulers of India. So long as this attitude is maintained there would be no real prosperity in India. In volume as well as in value the inland trade is obviously more important. The total inland imports and exports aggregated 68 million tons, as against the less than 10 million tons in the foreign trade total of 1920-21. The total value of inland imports and exports was Rs. 1497 crores as against the 500 crores of the foreign trade. But this is nothing in comparison to the still greater significance of developing our local trade on a vast continent, which is equal in size to the whole of Europe minus Russia, especially, as we hope, the Government in this country adopts a policy of rigorous protection to the local industries. The minority in the Fiscal commission have attempted to describe the aim of Indian industrialism, which, briefly stated as an irreducible minimum, is the capture of our own vast Indian market for our own still undeveloped Indian products. For, consider the following figures of inland Imports of the principal articles of Indian agricultural production:—

	In crores.
Cotton (Raw)	62.23
Rice	33.21
Wheat	20.25
Jute (Raw)	21.45
Linseed	4.63
Tea	10.46

With these compare the following figures in the Foreign Trade for the same year 1920-21.

Foreign Trade (In crores of rupees).

Imports		Exports.	
Cotton goods and yarn	102.12	Jute (Raw)	16.36
Iron & Steel ..	31.30	,, (goods)	52.99
Machinery ..	24.09	Cotton (Raw)	41.63
Railway Plant	14.13	,, (goods) ..	18.27
Sugar	18.50	Food grains	25.65
Motorcars ..	12.34	Seeds ..	16.83
Hardware ..	9.08	Tea	12.15

Of our total production of cotton in 1920-21 58% was exported, as against 41% exported in 1919-20 and 56 % in the pre-war quinquennium of Jute 45 % was exported in 1920-21 as against 39% in 1919-20 and 51% in the pre-war quinquennium. Of seeds 18% was exported as against 26% and 36 % respectively. There is no reason why cotton and jute and seeds, which are now exported, should not remain in the country to be manufactured within the country, and for the supply of our own markets. But this implies and requires a policy of rigorous protection, which, it is to be hoped, our soi-disant representatives in the Legislature would not be hindered from demanding and enforcing.

WEEKLY REVIEW

BY "KRISTODAS."

The death of Sir William Meyer leaves a gap in the thin and depleted ranks of real and sincere friends of India. Starting as a junior Civilian in Madras, Sir William rose to be the Finance Minister of the Government of India, during perhaps one of the most critical periods of the history of British rule in this country. It is very well to be wise after the event and to express off-hand opinions as to what could and what should have been done at a particular juncture. It must remembered, however, that the advent of the war found the Imperial Government as well as the Government of India completely unprepared for this vast eventuality. Just as Great Britain had to raise a levy of millions of soldiers and to train them in the shortest period possible and to send these newly recruited and trained soldiers practically as fodder for the guns, the Government of India also were faced with no less herculean a task of marshalling the finances and the resources of the country for making India's contribution to the struggle of the Empire against a common foe. Mistakes were committed undoubtedly, but they would have been committed under any other regime. The pride that Lord Hardinge took in his achievements was justified that he bled India white of all her troops to send them to the war front. This implicit faith in the Indian people and this desire on the part of Lord Hardinge that India's achievements should be great in this struggle were responded to by his able colleague, Sir William Meyer, who had then the portfolio of Finance in his hands. War-time finance was no easy thing and yet Sir William Meyer piloted the country's finances through this crucial period in a conservative and creditable manner. He did not allow the Military to gain an upper-hand over the Finance Department, nor did he allow the war period and its necessary concomittant of recklessness to drive him into extravagance. When he left the Finance Ministership and retired from his services in the Government of India he had a short period of holiday in America after which he was appointed the first High Commissioner for India. It cannot be said that this period of High Commissionership passed without any comments and criticism. With regard to the policy he pursued as High Commissioner, however, he was the creature of circumstances which prevailed then and if the responsibility should be placed upon any shoulders it should be upon the policy which he was asked to follow. That even while he was High Commissioner he fully bore in mind that his duty lay towards the best interests of this country was shown in the able and fearless evidence he gave before the Railway Committee. How able and fearless only those can say who have marked the atmosphere in which Sir William Meyer had to move. That evidence roused a storm of opposition to him in the London City circles. Sir William did not mind this, nor did he mind the opposition he raised when he spoke bitterly and almost bitingly at the League of Nations against the policy of expecting India to pay the piper without having the right to order the tune. He was one of India's representatives at Geneva last year at the League of Nations and while Mr. Sastri drew all the encomiums for a speech which was considered oratorical and statesmanlike, Sir William Meyer's utterances were regarded by fear and anxiety by those who do not wish to extend to India any further rights and privileges as a Member of the League of Nations. India has to mourn the loss of such a tried and trusted servant and an able and genuine friend.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

The question is, who should be appointed as High Commissioner for India in place of Sir William Meyer. The Indian Merchants' Chamber has given the lead to the opinion of this country by demanding emphatically that

"The representative of the Government of India in London should be only an Indian and that His Excellency the Viceroy will not miss this opportunity of thus partially satisfying demand of the Indian public," and that "the appointment of any but an Indian even on the score of more experience will never meet with the approval of the Indian public."

This is the right attitude to be taken. It should not be forgotten that the High Commissioner is entrusted with the work under the system in vogue at present of making purchases to the tune of crores of rupees for the requirements of the country. The slightest preference given to British manufacturers with regard to rate will mean a loss of several hundred thousand pounds sterling to the Indian Treasury. A statement of tenders received from foreign countries and the reasons for accepting British tenders was placed on the Council table at the last session of the Assembly. The reasons given are more or less frivolous and the principal fact which comes out palpably is, that the whole method pursued at present of receiving tenders in London is calculated to give preference to British manufacturers even though their terms may not be so favourable as the terms offered by their Continental competitors. There will be no change effected in this till the Government of India get tenders in this country as the other Colonies do. It is highly necessary for this and other functions of the High Commissioner's office that a representative Indian should be in charge of the Department. All the Colonies are represented by eminent nationals and it is an open secret that a representative of India at the Imperial or International Conferences carries the greatest weight when the representative selected is an Indian. The High Commissioner is a representative of the Government of India and as such has to attend several ceremonial functions. Is it not degrading that the representative of India at all these functions should be an Englishman? It is interesting to see that the "Journal of the Overseas League" writes in the following strain with regarI to this very subject (it must be remember ed that the journal wrote about a month previous to Sir William Meyer's death):— "When the time comes for the appointment of a successor to Sir William Meyer, and let us hope that he will long continue to occupy his present important office, his successor should undoubtedly be an Indian. There must be many Indians of the type of Lord Sinha and Mr. Sastri. If we wish to make easy the task of the Moderates in India it will only be by making India realise that the position of self-governing Dominions awaits her as soon as she is ready for it.

The Dominions are all represented by their own nationals, as are China, Japan, Siam, Persia and now even Afghanistan, so why not India." I do not at all agree with the implication that India is not ready for the position of a self-governing Dominion. What is to be observed, however, is that even such a Conservative paper moving on cautious lines advocated strongly the appointment of an Indian as High Commissioner.

MILLOWNERS AND LABOUR CONFERENCE.

From the latest excerpts of proceedings of the Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, it is seen that the Government of India nominated Sir Alfred Pickford as representative of employers at the International Labour Conference at Geneva on the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Government of India have clearly stated that there was no other suggestion or recommendation from any other body of employers. Evidently the Bombay Millowners' Association left such an important question to be decided by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, as it generally is in the habit of leaving such questions to the Bombay and the Bengal Chambers. One wonders why the Millowners Association would not or could not send names of representative Indian manufacturers for representing Indian employers at such International Conferences. It is only one more reason why a change should be effected in the present method of working of this Association and why it should leave off its present partnership with a body, the interests of which are diametrically opposed to the interests represented by the Millowners.

POLITICS AND PATRONAGE.

The Government of Bombay gave an extremely evasicve reply to the interpellations of Mr. Trivedi and others regarding the purchase of Godrej safes by the Government. The reason given out was that the firm had contributed a large amount to the Tilak Swaraj Fund and a flimsy pretext was also adduced that a safe which had been ordered out was not forthcoming though some reminders were sent. The Indian Merchants Chamber has rendered a distinct service to the cause of honesty and freedom in politics by clinching Government on this matter and asking them definitely to declare whether political views of a particular merchant or manufacturer have anything to do with the placing of orders by the Government. They state that the reasons adduced by Government in support of the action they took with regard to Messrs. Godrej are of so general a kind and elastic in their meaning and application, that if accepted "they are likely to involve a a serious modification in the rules governing purchases of Government stores in India." What the Government is concerned with when it purchases stores for public requirements is the integrity and honesty of the firm and its business capacity. The Government of Bombay have, however, unfortunately in this particular instance at least, imported an element of politics which is extremely detrimental to the freedom of political life. What they say amounts to this, that the Government are free to withhold their patronage, that is the patronage of the Indian people, from a firm which happens to hold political opinions contrary to those in favour with the Government officials. The Indian Merchants' Chamber rihghtly observes that judgment whether a person is hostile to the State or not lies not with the executive but with the judiciary and that if the executive are to arrogate to themselves the power of declaring whether a person is or not hostile to the State, the liberty of the citizens, let alone the fortunes of his business, would be gravely jeopardised. Not only this but whether a particular person or firm is hostile to the State or not should be left to be determined by Courts of Justice and not by executive officials. The Indian Merchants' Chamber argues that if the suggestion that the political opinions of a person by themselves are sufficient for the executive to declare him as hostile to the State even though no overt act of hostility is, or can, be proved it means the end of constitutional freedom and the liberty of thought, let alone that of speech or action. The action taken by the Government of Bombay with regard to Messrs. Godrej should not have its importance whittled down as a sporadic action taken with regard to an individual firm. The Indian Merchants Chamber has rightly construed this action as involving a very great and vital principle of political life and the public should not rest satisfied till the Government of Bombay withdraw from the mischieveous and iniquitous attitude they have taken up. The representation of the Chamber concludes with the expression of a fear, well-justified looking to all the circumstances, that "a worse form of corruption threatens to be introduced and that is when the State itself buys political support from out of the public purse." A bold unflinching and statesmanlike political expression which the different provincial councils and the Legislative Assembly should lose no time in following up with clean-cut and decisive resolutions.

JOTTINGS.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The quarterly meeting of the above institution on last Saturday has raised grave issues of fundamental policy, to which the presidential address was not even a prelude. Mr. Purushottamdas's survey of the commercial problems of the city was as exhaustive as it was able and well-informed; and there can be no doubt in most of the points he made he and the Chamber would be amply seconded by the public opinion in the country. His solution of the congestion in commercial litigation is on thoroughly orthodox lines; but we are sceptic about the creation of a City Court really helping the root cause of the increasing commercial litigation. Would it be too much for the Chamber and its sister or affiliated institutions to introduce a system of arbitration, and make it as widely acceptable as possible? We would not dispute the credit taken on behalf of the East India Cotton Trade Association in its opportune handling of what might have resulted in a first class crisis; but we would point out that the real beneficiaries of the Cotton Association demarche have been the Japanese traders. Is there no room for reflection on the history of cotton trade in the last few weeks? The main interest of the proceedings of the Saturday's meeting lies in the attempted revolution in the constitution of the Chamber. We are not aware of any authority being given to the Committee for taking in hand the revision of the constitution, nor of any necessity having arisen for the same. Mr. L. R. Tairsee pointed out the generally reactionary spirit of the proposed constitution, changes in which had hardly been properly appreciated or understood by the members present. the reactionary elements were apparently anxious to rush through the new rules *en bloc* before the significance of the changes proposed was quite realised by the rank and file; but the sense of fairness of the President asserted itself. His ruling on this point could not be too highly commended, and the rules when considered *seriatim* cannot but reveal several directions where the proposed change is either ill-conceived, ill-digested, or ill-expressed. We have already commented in general upon the new rules and we trust the members of this unique popular Indian institution would yet perceive the value of remaining a truly democratic and a wholly Indian institution, owing allegiance neither to this section nor that, but engaged wholeheartedly in a sleepless watch of the economic interests of the entire Indian community.

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

Mr. Purushottamdas Thakoredas has uttered a grave and weighty warning to the Bombay Stock Exchange against allowing itself periodically to be stampeded into a Bull or Bear raid, without any visible machinery to safeguard the interests of the genuine investor. It was a very feeble and platitudinous rejoinder to urge that the Stock Exchange had for fifty years and more managed its affairs quite creditably. For if the complaints are recent, so is the muddle and the malady Members of the Stock Exchange are perfectly right in voicing their apprehensions against the mischiefs of Government interference in a body like this, though, for our part, we consider the apprehended mischief is credible in India only owing to the complexion of the existing Government. A national Government might quite possibly help the Stock Exchange to direct the investable surplus of national capital into far more productive channels than and swelling the lists of subscribers to unproductive Governement loans. But even if we eliminate—as we must—the alternative of a Government control and direction of the Bombay Stock Exchange, the case for inquiry and improvement is not entirely exhausted. No one denies that there have been corners. No one disputes that these corners indicate unhealthy speculation. The issue, however, is joined only when we come to the method and moment of the intervention by the authorities of the Stock Exchange. The suggested improvements would all take the line of regularising, standardising the conditions when in the interests of the genuine investor the directors of the Stock Exchange should intervene to prevent a corner quite apart from personal considerations as alleged in the past. We do not think it impossible to evolve some means of exerting such control, quite independently ofofficial influence. By a curious coincidence the Sharebrokers had also met last Saturday to consider such suggestions. A proposal to discontinue all forward transactions for a period of three months—and to put all transactions an a cash basis has been negatived. Though cash payment in the purchase or sale of securities is an indubitable evidence of genuineness of investment, it could work at all satisfactorily only if it is enforced equally on all securities quoted on the Exchange. If any are left on the *vaida* or forward list, the anomaly of two securities, both of equally sound earning capacity, but one on the forward and one on the cash list, quoted at disproportionately different rates, will not be avoided. It must be admitted also that a compulsory quotation in cash all-round is not a feasible proposition; and its adoption for a period of there months would scarcely make it even an effective palliative against the root evil.

MARK SPECULATION.

With the steady decline in the exchange value of the mark, the question seems unavoidable: How much of the German currency is held abroad? Prof. Keynes has put it at £ 75—100 million sterling; but that estimate is obsolete. A German economist—Erckmanu—estimates, in the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin" of New York, the loss suffered by foreign holders of Mark interests at 9000 million dollars! The official estimate of the German Reischbank gives 130,000 million marks, consisting of 35,000 million foreign owned mark baiances in German Banks, a similar sum in mark stocks, 30,000 million in mark currency held abroad, and an equal sum of foreign credits to Germany (quoted in the "Financial News" of October 6). What the foreigners actually paid Germany for such holdings is almost impossible to be estimated, though Mr. Keynes' latest calculation puts £ 250 million as the outside limit of the money sent to Germany by foreign speculators since 1919. This is one explanation of continued industrial activity in Germany, and another of the Reparations tangle.

ACCOUNTS OF REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

The following statement of the Accounts of the Reparations Commission makes excellent reading by way of a grim puzzle. The accounts are up to April 30 last.

(In 1,000,000's of gold marks.)

Germany's obligations:—		Balance due.
For coal advances ..	392	
,, net cost of armies ..	3,354	
	3,746	
Less: Receipts in cash and deliveries in kind	2,806	940
Reparations debt ..	132,000	
Allied loans to Belgium	4,000	
	136,000	
Less: Value of public properties in ceded territories	2,504	133,496
Total claims outstanding		134,436

But in the accounts there are several

(Continued on page 10.)

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TOYS, DOLLS AND FANCY GOODS MERCHANT
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When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.,
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Princess Street, BOMBAY.

High prices can be controlled only by economy. Annapurna Cooker saves you half your charcoal bill and the cost of an expensive cook. The time is now to order a cooker. Booklet free;—
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Near West End Cinema.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY, NO. 8.

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AN EXCELLENT MEDIUM
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ADVERTISEMENTS.
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AMONG . . .
ALL . . . . .
CLASSES . .
MODERATE RATES
ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Ali Bros. Day: Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mr. M. Pickthall to preside.

Bombay Gymkhana Sporting Meeting, 4-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 3.

S.S. "Morea" with the mails of the 19th instead exxpected to arrive at 7 a.m.

Bara Wafat: Bank Holiday.

SATURDAY, November 4.

Bombay Gymkhana Sports, 3-30 p.m.

S. S. "Kashmir" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 5.

Miss Bhikhaiji Palamkote's Concert in aid of Dr. Masina's Hospital Fund, 5-30 p.m., Town Hall.

Bombay Gymkhana Sports, 3-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 56	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I, (COLABA,)

	Arr. H. M	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Fast Passenger	21 40	7 5

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

"DR. MULCHAND KESHAVLAL DESAI of Jumgad died at his residence Huzur Road on Friday the 27th October leaving behind him two sons and three daughters and a large family to mourn his loss."

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

All Ceylon wires are interrupted.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Friday the 3rd instant being a Post office Holiday on account of "Barawafat" the following will be the latest hours of posting at the bombay G. P. O. for the homeward English Mail sailing on Saturday the 4th November 1922.

Unregistered correspondence up to 11-0 a. m. on Saturday. Unregistered with late fee of annas four on each article 11-0 a. m. to 12-0 noon on Saturday. Registered correspondence up to 7 p. m. on Thursday. Registered with late fee of annas four on each article, 7-0 to 8.0 a.m. on Saturday. Do. do. for the United Kingonly 8 a. m. to 11-0 a. m. on Saturday. Parcels up to 6 p. m. on Thursday. Money orders up to 3 p. m. on Thursday. Postings at the town Sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the G. P. O. before the above mentioned hours. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the town Sub-offices.

POSTAL HOLIDAY.

Friday the 3rd instant will be a Post office Holiday on account of "Bharwafat." All the departments of the G. P. O. and its town sub-offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays. Telegraph branches of the combined offices will however remain open and work as usual.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

We have received a copy of "India's" National Crown calendar for 1922 from Mehta and Co., Art Engravers, Printers and Publishers Anarkali Lahore. The Calendar is priced Re. 1.

DUSSERAH SACRIFICES STOPPED.

Shri Ahinsa Tatva Prasarak Mandal, in order to put a stop o the cruel torture of dumb animals, on the occasion of the Dashra holiday, sent appeals to some of the States. So the Chief Pant Sachin of Bhore Sansthan has ordered to stop slaughter on that occasion, in his own Sansthan, thereby preventing much torture to the poor animals. The Mandal hopes other States will follow this noble example.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

The Government of Goa, through H. E. the Consul-General for Portugal at Bombay, have requested us to state that the rumours, which are being spread all over British India, that the above Exposition is postponed, and a tax will be imposed on the pilgrims to kiss the feet of the Saint, are false. There is no intention at all to postpone the Exposition which will take place on the day first announced, viz the 3rd December and will continue as on former occasions, and the Government or the competent ecclesiastical authorities have never determined or conceived the idea of levying any tax on those who enter the Convent of Bom Jesus to pay homage and veneration to the Apostle of the East Indies.

TO DAY'S MEETINGS.

MOSLEMS' MEETING AT NEW NAGPADA.

Under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at Mastan Talab, New Nagpara, at 8-30 p. m. (B. T.)

Mr. Mohammed Marmaduke Pickthall, Dr. Mohammed Alam of the (National University Aligarh), Rana Feerozuddin (Secretary, the Punjab Provincial Khilafat Committee), Abdur Rahman Ghazi, Maulana Abdul Aleem Siddiki, Maulan Nazir Ahmed Khujandi, Messrs. Tairsee and Bharucha, Abdul Ghani and Qamer Ahmad will deliver speeches. Mr. Azhar Ali Qidwai and Haji Syed Moosa Munshi will recite poems.

NOTICE TO KHILAFAT VOLUNTEERS.

All the Khilafat Volunteers are requested to be present in full uniforms at the Mastan Shah Tank, Nagpada, to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p. m. (B. T.) to maintain order at the public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay to be held there.

PARSI RAJKSYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day Wednesday at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) to celebrate the Ali Brohters day when Mrs. Gokhale, Dr. Rajabali Pundit Mukund Malvya Messrs. Tairsee, Nariman, Khare and Madan will speak Mr. Pickthall will preside.

BYCULLC DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Managing Committee will be held to-night at 8 p. m. (S. T.) is the Girls' School compound, Kamatipura Bayrar Road.

The annual general meeting of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p. m. (S. T.) in the Girls' School compound Kamatipura 9th Lane corner, to adopt the Annual report and to elect office-bearers for the coming year.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

CLERKS' UNION.

A public meeting of clerks will be held at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum under the auspices of the Clerks' Union on Saturday next the (4th instant) at 30 p. m. (S. T.) to consider the best means carrying out propaganda work in connection ith the forthcoming Municipal Election, and protest against the increase in Railway fares the G. I. P. and B. B. C. I. Railways. All are cordially invited to attend.

PAREL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

The Parel Co-operative Conference meets on Sunday the 12th proximo in the working-men's Institute at Parel.

All Co-operative Societies of Bombay are requested to join the Conference by sending Members of their Managing Committees and their Secretaries as delegates to the Conference.

PANDHARPUR KARTIKI FAIR.

The Hindu Division (S. S. L.) of the St. John Ambulance Brigade overseas, has sent, as in previous year, a squad consisting of 6 Ambulance Volunteers to Pandharpur for Medical relief and first-aid service amongst the pilgrims during the next Kartiki fair. Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, B. A. Superintendent of the Division, is in charge. This Division has rendered service at Pandharpur for the last 11 years both during the Kartiki and Ashadi Fairs.

MUNICIPAL VOTERS' LIST.

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, writes:—

With refrence to the enrolment of applications received by the Municipal Commissioner from persons whose names do not appear in the Provisional Electoral Roll, those who do not receive any communication from the Commissioner by the 12 h November may take their claims as passed. Many of the applicants will receive from the Commissioner three days' notice in writing calling upon them to appear by themselves or by some other person duly authorized by them in this behalf, before the Deputy Commissioners, to prove their claims. Such applicants are advised to produce the rent receipts in support of their claims. This applies also to claimants who have been paying rent for the rooms in their occupancy but the rent receipts for which stand in the name of an absentee or a person deceased.

Fresh applications for enrolment will be received at Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, or at the dispensary of Dr. J. V. Vora, Barbhaya Mohalla, Mandvi, up to 1 p. m. and the Municipal Electoral office up to 5.10 p. m. To on Wednesday, 1st November.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS & BYCULLA WARD.

A public meeting of the tenants of Byculla Ward was held on Tuesday night at the aidan opposite the Arthur Road Hospital, Mr. V. A. Desai presiding.

After Messrs. Kolhatker and Rane addressthe meeting on the rights of tenants under new municipal franchise it was resolved vote for the following gentlemen as counllors for the ensuing Municipal election:—

Doctors Sawant, Mistry, Bisny, Bhasrath, essrs. Desai, Khatri, Osman Sobani, Anantram, Salve. Gole, Silam, Dhondy, Poopala nd Rane.

Dr. Accasio G. Viegas will stand as a Candidate in D Ward at the next General Municipal Election in 1923.

FLOOD HAVOC IN BENGAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SANTAHAR, Oct. 30.

Mr. Trotter of the Y. M. C. A., who has been in the interior of the flooded area for five days, reports as follows:—"The sights I have already seen are appalling. I can only compare it to the devastated areas of France and Belgium."

BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

The Editor, "The Bombay Chronicle" has received the following amounts:—

	Rs.
F. J.	5
A Bagalkot Sympathiser	50
S. A. H.	30
D. M. Doongaji	15
Dr. N. M. Lakdawala	15
Collection by Wazirchand from Wadala	27/10
Name unintelligible	5
Ladha Kalianji	100
Bhogilal Dhirajram Lalla	100
Balubhai Motilal	50
Kora and Bhatt, Engineers.	10
"An Humble Parsi"	25
Pranjivan Vrajlal	30
M. D. Joshi	101
Canara Mutual Benefit Society	90
A. S. P.	6/8
A Sympathiser	1
K N. K.	0/10/0

Following members of the Dasha Zarola Baniya community through Mr. Manmohandas Purshottamdas:—

Mr. Munmohandass Purshottamdas	21
Mr. Chotalal Vanmali Bakshi	15
Mr. Narotamdas Damodardas	21
Mr. Ishwardas Icharam	21
Messrs. Manilal C. Bakshi & Co	21
Mr. Kaliyandas Ramji	21
Mr. Savailal Damodardas Modi	
Mr. Purshottamdas Ramji	21
Bai Ratanbai, widow of Bhaidas Mathradas	25
Mr. Manilal M. Bakshi	5
Mr. Daksookhram Maganlal	21
Mr. Keshavlal Jomnadas	10
Mr. Jatashanker Jaychand	10
Mr. Bapalal Maneklal	5
Mr. Mohanlal Becherdas	

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.... ...

Any gentleman ready to work as a volunteer for the collection of funds in aid of Bengal Flood relief is requested to see, the undersigned on Thursday next 2nd November between 5 and 6 p. m. in the Servant of India Society Hall, 2nd Floor.

The students of National Arts and National Medical College are specially requested to join Woomsh Ch. Chatterjee Honorary Secretary, Bengal Flood Relief Fund Committee, Bombay Servant of India Society Hall, Girgaum.

A Calcutta message of October 30th says:—Exchange:—Closing telegraphic transfer rate is fifteen and twentyone thirtytwo pence, and demand bills fifteen and eleven sixteenths pence.

MR. ATHAVLE CLIMBS DOWN.

POLICE COURT BAR'S FEELINGS UNASSUAGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, Mr. B. N. Athavle, Third Presidency Magistrate, on resuming his seat, addressing Mr. S. G. Velinker, barrister-at-law who was present in court with Mr. P. L. Thakkar in connection with a case, said: "As you were the leading member of the Police Court Bar before you were called to the English Bar and as you frequently come to my court, I deem it necessary to address you a few words in regard to an incident which happened in this Court last Thursday afternoon. It was the time fixed for the hearing of a heavy board of Municipal cases and, as usual, the Court room was crowded. When I resumed my seat on the Bench I warned the people not to talk and disturb me in my work. In spite of this warning, two persons at short intervals did talk while I was busy hearing cases and I called them to order. A few minutes after this, a third person who was some distance to my right across the lawyer's table talked loudly enough for me to hear. I spoke to him severely and as he appeared to deny that he had caused disturbance I used language which under ordinary circumstances I would not have used. He is a pleader, but when I detected him I did not know that he was one, otherwise I should have addressed him in a different manner even as I did in the case of a pleader in the earlier part of the day. What vexed me was his denial that he had disturbed me when I had myself caught him in the act. He was talking so loudly that my interpreter tells me that he himself was about to tell the Court-havaldar to stop him, but fortunately for the interpreter, though unfortunately for me I spoke first.

Some of the lawyers are pleased to tell me openly that I am one of the hardest worked magistrates and others have gone to the length of warning me not to work so hard and ruin my health. If so, I expect the lawyers to show me their sympathy in a practical manner. I expect them to assist me in maintaining the dignity of the Court. I fully recognize the limited circumstances under which lawyers and their clients must talk in Court and talk even very audibly. But beyond this, I cannot go. Others have no business whatever to talk so as to cause interruption in the Court's work.

So far as I am concerned I have always enforced this rule and dealt sternly with those who have disregarded my order; so that no one has reason to think that I have recently introduced a new and unusual principle.

I may have to give an explanation to Government and to the High Court in regard to this incident and I shall have to obey such orders as may be issued. But as I shall be reverting to Girgaon from next Monday I want to take this the earliest opportunity of saying how very deeply I regret the incident and I shall look for the sympathy of the lawyers if they think as they appear to do that I am inclined to be irritable under pressure of hard and heavy work and their co-operation in maintaining the dignity of the Court. I am told that in the High Court you can hear even a pencil drop on the floor. This may be an exaggeration but I see no reason why there should not be the same orderliness in a Subordinate Court."

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, in replying described his own experiences during the 30 years of his practice, and added:

In these circumstances, I think, it is the duty of every member of the Bar not to add to the difficulties of the Court. The work of administering justice is, at all times difficult and requires close attention; noise particularly tends to increase it by distracting the attention of the Court. I have never personally observed any discourtesy on your part shown towards any member of the Bar during the time that you have presided as a Stipendiary Magistrate. On the contrary, I have often admired your great patience, and therefore, I cannot bring myself to belief and I am sure no member of your Bar can conscientiously believe that any discourtesy was intended by you on Thursday last. It is the duty of every Judge and Magistrate to maintain order in Court and uphold the dignity of justice. If it were otherwise, the administration of justice would be exposed to ridicule and this will be nothing short of a public calamity.

Therefore I am sure that in future the assistance of every member of the Bar in helping you to discharge the responsible duties of your office under the trying conditions which prevail in this Court and which I have already described and which in spite of the notices that have been put up in the Court and in the verandah, do not seem abated. I also hope that the good sense of the pleaders practising before you will prevail and the curtain rung down on the incident to which you have referred.

FEELING AMONG PLEADERS.

The explanation of Mr. B. N. Athavle, Third Presidency Magistrate and the reply of Mr. S. G. Velinkar, bar-at-law have not at all tended to assuage the feelings of the members of the Police Court Bar, none of whom was present, at the time, in the Court. The general feeling among the members is one of disappointment at the long rigmarole in which the Magistrate and Mr. Velinkar indulged. Some of the senior members consider Mr. Athavle's explanation as unsatisfactory and extremely evasive.

Under these circumstances, the pleaders have not so far thought it fit to resume their practice in Mr. Athavle's Court.

MAJOR PORTER'S CASE.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, Mr. B. N. Athavle, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Major F. J. W. Porter, charged Mr. K. D. R. Dady with defamation.

Mr. Binning, barrister-at-law appeared for the accused, while the complainant appeared in person, in the absence of his Pleader—Mr. K. F. Nariman, who had abstained from attening Mr. Athavle's Court.

JUDGMENT.

The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment observed, the complainant Major Porter who had a Nursing Home at Napean Sea Road was seeking to have the accused placed on his trial on a charge of defamation in regard to certain statements which he (the accused) was alleged to have made concerning a cheque for Rs. 1,000 which a lady named Mrs. Young had signed in favour of Major Porter about ten hours before her death which accurred in Major Porter's Nursing Home, and also concerning the cause of Mrs. Young's death.

After narrating the facts of the case in great detail, His Worship observed it would appear that Mr. Baker happened to meet Dr. Navassa in connection with the sale of a violet rays machine, the like of which Major Porter had purchased having paid a much larger price than what it really cost and he expressed himself in very strong language regarding Major Porter. Major Porter got to know of this from Dr. Navassa and discovered that the accused had spoken to his about the cheque signed by Mrs. Young. He also got to know from the nurse what the accused was alleged to have said to her about the cheque and wrote to the accused demanding an explanation. He replied denying the statement attributed to him. Further correspondence ensued and the accused appeared to have gone to the nurse and asked her whether it was true that he had made any defamatory statements when the nurse was unable to say what exactly the accused asked her on the occasion, but to his questions, she replied that he had on the former occasion in the Bantist Church had made reflections on Major Porter's character. Now it must be admitted that in the conversation which was attributed to the accused with the nurse there were innuendos for the defamation of Major Porter and therefore they required careful investigation.

After discussing the leyal aspect of the alleged inmendous. The Magistrate observed that the question for consideration in this case was whether on the facts proved and admitted a jury would find the verdict of lawful justification? In order to answer this question, it was necessary to state the defence of the accused. The latter denied that he ever made any imputation against Major Porter when he spoke to the nurse about the cheque. He said that when he received from Major Porter a telegraphic message on the 1st August, 1922, announcing Mrs. Young's death he went to the Nursing Home Major Porter himself told him that Mrs. Young had given a cheque a few days back, but when he saw the counterfoil in Mrs. Young's cheque-book, he found that it was dated 31st July and therefore he only asked the nurse on what date Mrs. Young had signed the cheque. The Magistrate did not deem it necessary to ask the accused an explanation of what he was alleged to have stated to Mr. Baker, who having already formed an adverse opinion of Major Porter, was unable to state exactly what the accused said to him. Major Porter admitted that three or four days before Mrs. Young's death he had sent a telegram to Mr. Young who was then in Bangalore threatening that if his fees and medical charges amounting to Rs. 3,000 were not paid forthwith, he would have Mrs. Young removed to St. Georges Hospital. Major Porter said that that was a mere bluff.

After narrating the other facts relating to the case, the Magistrate said in his judgment the jury was entitled to find that even assuming that the accused asked somewhat impudent questions to the nurse he having himself known that Major Porter had only four days back sent a menacing telegram to Mr. Young for his fees and charges under threats of removing the patient to St Georges Hospital, had sufficient justification for inferring that the nurse must have obtained the cheque from Mrs. Young under Major Porter's instructions.

Continuing he said he ought to make it perfectly clear that he did not for a moment suggest that the nurse had deliverately given false evidence. He had only endeavoured to make it clear what defence on the evidence ought to be available to the accused if he was tried before a jury bearing in mind that it was the duty of a judge to make a case for the accused in the evidence on which he thought that a verdict of "not guilty" ought properly to be returned. After weighing all the facts, the Magistrate held that the best the accused's offence deserves more than cautioning. In concluding the Magistrate said that after hearing the evidence in the case and the arguments of Mr. Nariman who appeared for the prosecution, he realised the significance of the remark which Mr. Binning counsel for the defence made at the commencement of the hearing. The case ought not to have been fought out for he really thought that the matters which had now become the property of the public might very well have been withheld from them. Under the circumstances the accused was ordered to be discharged.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

There was some accumulation of business after yesterday's holidays. Howrahs opened firm at Rs. 40-12-0 and fluctuated narrowly closing quiet at Rs. 40-4. Reliances were dull in spite of the coming dividend and only a very small business passed. The Clives and Gourepores showed a good turnover up to Rs. 60c, but other high-priced jute shares were inactive. Kesorams were bought but with this exception cotton shares were on offer. Bengal-Nagpores were asked for up to Rs. 375

In the coal section, Burrukars were in request up to Rs. 29-8 during the afternoon, after having been offered at Rs. 28-4 in the morning Bhalgoras were steady and there was a good quirry for Samla Govindpore at the quotation rate, but with these exceptions coal shares were a depressed section. Industrials produced only a small turnover, the best features being the British India Corporation (ordinary) the Burma Finance and Indian Wood products. The Indian Iron and Steels were quiet. Tea shares were strong with sellers disinelined to operate, Bishnauth, Hathikhira and Dessai and Parbuttia were notably more good features.

Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and a half per cent Government Paper 58 s. l., five and a half per cent War bonds (1928) 101-8, six per cent Bonds (1926) 100-13 s. l., six per cent Bonds (1927) 100-9 sl l.

Bank:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1350 and contributory 345.

Railways:—Katakhal Lalbazar 46 x.d.,

Cottons:—Dunbar 288-8 s.o.l., Kesoram 10-4, New Victoria 8 f. u. d., Tinnevelly Textile11 cum div.

Jute:—Anglo India 332, Baranagore 101, Benjamin 5-4 discount, Century 10-12, Clive 30, Fort William (pref) 98, Gouripore 611-8, Howrah 39-12 s. l., Kankmarrah 405 s.o.l., Kinnison 854-8, Lawrence 397, Lansdowne 243-8, Northbrook 52 s.o.l., Reliance 41-8 s. l.

Coal:—Bengal 839-8, Bhalgora 12, Bokaro Ramurh 35-12, Burrakur 28-4 s.o.l., Deoli 32-8, Katras Jherria 106, Samla Govindpore 13-8, Sathgram 10-4

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Brass Annas 12, Bengal Lead 3-14, Russa Engineering 28 s.o.l., Hooghly Flour 39-12, British India Corporation 9 f.u.d., s.l Burma Finance 3.2, Indian Wood Products 6-2, Rajshahi Tannery 3-14, engal Paper 29-4.

Tea:—Bishnauth 17-8, Dessai and Parbuttia s.o.l., Eastern Cachar 97, East India 16 ohpur 7-8, Hattikhira 14, Hasimara 49-8 ekatoorah 190, Ledo 102, Numburjjadi 11-4 aid (pref) 12-8, Singell 45, Seragaon 11-8, Tumsong 16.

Debentures:—Six per cent Empire Jute 96, per cent Cawnpore Textile par s. l., 6 per cent Russa Engineering 70-8.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

An interesting event which is creating eat interest in the muscal world of Bombay, the special song recital which will be ven at the Excelsior Theatre tomorrow night 9-30 p. m. by Mons. Krilloff the eminent Russian baritone, who recently appeared with Madame Melba, before H. E. The Viceroy at Simla. Popular prices have been arranged and early booking at Messrs. Rose and Co. is advisable.

* * * *

Another coming attraction at the Excelsior Theatre is the early return of the Robert Courtneidge and W. E. Holloway London Dramatic Co. This company, which recently achieved such great success in Bombay, is booked open on Monday next with the great London success "The man from Toronto" a comedy which immediately caught on among the theatre-goers of this city.

B. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The election of seven representatives of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to the All India Congress Committee will take place in November. Those desirous to stand as candidates in the said election should be members of any one of the District Congress Committees of the society and should send in their nomination papers duly proposed and seconded by Congress members to the Secretaries Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort on or before Friday 3rd November during office hours.

Nomination papers are available at the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Leanox Russell, I. C. S., has arrived and resumed office as Resident at Hyderabad. Col. Knox, Officiating Resident and Mrs. Knox are leaving Hyderabad for England to-morrow.

MADRAS MAHAJANA SABHA.

STORMY GENERAL MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 30.

The annual general meeting of the Madras Mahajana Sabha was of a stormy character and resulted in a split in the ranks. The bulk of the time was devoted to the discussion as to whether members who were in arrears of subscription were entitled to be present at the meeting and to take part in the voting. One point of order after another was raised and the chairman's ruling that the list prepared by the Secretary of the members in arrears was correct was objected to by Mr. V. Chakkarai and others who walked out of the meeting as a protest against the ruling and held a counter-meeting in the same premises. The original meeting however went on, adopted the annual report and elected office-bearers for the new year. The counter-meeting claimed that they represented the Sabha and their opponents were against the Congress. They too elected office-bearers for the new year.

SCIND A STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

The third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ld., which was held on Tuesday at Morarji Gokuldas Hall under the presidency of Mr. Narotam Morarji took fairly four hours to adopt the report and transact their business in connection therewith. Discussion was heated at times, the meeting becoming uproarious when appeals were made to their patriotism on Company's behalf to pass the resolution. The Chairman in a lengthy speech, outlined the Company's administrations, its shortcomings and its future and moved the adoption of the Directors' report, which has been already published in these columns.

After it was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Moneybag, a Parsi shareholder took not less than an hour in putting questions and criticising the policy of the Company. He said the value of the Company's share had fallen because it was rumoured that the Company would make further calls. He thought the profit made by the Company was extremely unsatisfactory as they had earned by the of interest alone from their investments in the bank to the tune of Rs. 80 lakhs. If this interest were deducted the profit was reduced to a minimum. He severely criticised the purchase of s.s. "Loyalty" for Rs. 25 lakhs over and above which fourteen and a half lakhs were spent in converting the steamer into a cargo and passenger boat He considered the Company was run on unbusinesslike lines and appealed to the shareholders to take a strong view of the administration before they passed the report.

Mr. Revashanker Jegiwan strongly defended the Company's administration. He said the management was not bound to disclose the private affairs of the Company as it would not be to the interests of the Company. He appealed to the shareholders to take a businesslike view of the situation as the Company had to face competition from foreign shipping Companies and but for the stability of the concern the Company would hove collapsed long ago.

When Mr. W. T. Balai rose to address, Mr. Noble raised a question of order, and the chairman did not allow him to address.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha observed that though the Company's management might have been indiscreet in the past they were honest and the accounts were absolutely correct. He appealed to the shareholders not to grow clamourous but to go to the Directors' office and get whatever information they wanted. He appealed to the patriotism of the shareholders and exhorted them not to hamper the management of the Company.

Mr. Mavji Govindji supported Mr. Bharucha's view and urged the management to utilize their investments in the extension of Indu-African trade.

Mr. Vasavda differed from Mr. Mavji and said the time was bad for shipping companies generally and advised the shareholders to consult a shareholders committee before they launched themselves into a fresh venture.

Mr. Chotalal Parekh wanted to know that when, private companies like Haji Kasam's and Shirazees made profits of lakhs of rupees why a joint stock company could not do so He thought it was owing to lavish expenditure like the payment of rupees two thousand per month to the Secretary who had no experience of shipping at all.

Mr. R. B. Paymoster criticised the re as incorrect and the profit fabulous, but here he was stopped and a compromise was arrived at so as to pass the report unanimously without adjourning the meeting to receive amendments. The Agents agreed to forego their commission of Rs. 1,44,884/5/7 and then the Directors' report and the audited balance sheet were adopted, with the following modifications:—

"That the net amount of the profit with the balance carried forward from last year amounting to Rs. 12,44,325 4 1 be appropriated as under:—

Profit	12,44,325	4 1
Agents' Commission given up...	1,44,384	6 7
Total	13,88,709	9 8
To write off against the loss of s.s. "Frankburn"	7,82,621	0 0
Total	6,06,088	9 8
Depreciation	4,00,000	0 0
Total	2,06,088	0 0
Against brokerage	85,717	0 0
Total	1,20,371	9 8
Carried forward with provision for income-tax etc.		
Total	19,888,709	9 8

After the report was adopted there was a storm on the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Revashanker Jagjiwan as a Director, and a poll was demanded. Likewise the election of Mr. Chotalal Parekh was questioned, and a poll was demanded. So, the 14th of this month has been fixer for the poll.

After the reappointment of auditors the meeting was converted into an extraordinary general meeting when the resolution, as previously advertised, was unanimously passed.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE FIRST SANITATION ROUND.

The first sanitation round arranged under the auspices of the Sanitation Department of the Social Service League, Girgaum, Bombay was taken in D Ward on Sunday last. The party consisting of Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Mr. K. J. Dubash, Solicitor, Mr. S. S. Mehta, Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Mr. S. K. Naique, Mr. S. R Kakirde, Mr. D. G. Kale, Mr. Syed Munawar and others left the League's office at 9 a. m. (S. T.) and visited the Akalkot Lane, Borbhat Lane. Mugbhat Lane, Amritwadi and the adjoining localities in D. Ward and inspected a number of chawls, by-lanes, house gullies and passages. The round lasted for more than an hour. A detailed report of the insanitary conditions observed in the localities will appear in the Press shortly.

MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT.

London, October 5.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £125,598,395 as compared with £125,597,195 last week.

A large amount of gold came on offer, the greater part of which was taken for the United States of America, India being only a moderate buyer.

Gold to the value of $ 8,800,000 has arrived in New York $ 4,500,000 from Rotterdam and $ 4,300,000 from London.

The Government of India have announced the removal of all restrictions on the export of wheat and other grains, pulses and flour. This should tend to encourage remittances to India.

It is rumoured that in the course of some trading negotiations between Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia the question of establishing some sort of a currency union between those two countries was discussed Such a rapprochement seems reasonable in view of their proximity and many common interests. For nearly fifty years past the three Scandinavian countries modelled their currencies—gold standard etc.—upon the same system, and also passed indentical legislation regarding Billa of Exchange.

CURRENCY.

We have received the following interesting communication relating to Indian copper-nickel coinage to which reference was made in our letter dated September 21st: "Copper-Nickel Alloy money, being of a yellowish colour and liable to tarnish, is not difficult to counterfeit; but coins of pure nickel metal are not subject to tarnish, and being of a bright white lustre, are practically proof against successful counterfeitures. Moreover, while Copper Nickel is a comparatively soft alloy and consequently easy to work, pure Nickel is very hard, thereby offering almost insuperable difficulty to successful counterfeiture, and in addition, pure Nickel being subject to magnetic attraction, spurious coins composed of alloys can be immediately detected.

"As a fact, we believe that Government of India has in contemplation the replacing of their Copper Nickel coinage by pure Nickel coins, with the object of preventing counterfeiture."

SILVER.

Again the market has shown a lack of vitality. As supplies continued to be scanty the tendency was inclined to be upward during the early part of the week, but the absence of any eagerness to buy from India and China rendered prolonged improvement in prices out of the question. A slight scarcity of spot silver-brought about to a large extent by the covering of bear operations has maintained a small premium during the week for prompt delivery.

The indisposition either here or in the East to speculate, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a clear lead as to the future, is the chief reason for the recent inactivity of the market. The Eastern trade, which used to be a stimulant, has for a long time past been absent.

We referred last week to the Indian tenders of silver derived from demonetized East African coins. We understand that these consisted of rupee currency struck by the German Government for use in its East African possessions, and that the supply is now nearing its end.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

	Sep. 15 (In lacs of rupees)	Sep. 22	Sep. 30.
Notes in Circulation.	18121	18089	18076
Silver coin and bullion in India	8870	8909	8967
Silver coin and bullion out of India	—	—	—
Gold coin and bullion in India	2432	2432	2432
Gold coin and bullion out of India	—	—	—
Securities (Indian Government)	6235	6163	6092
Securities (British Government)	584	585	585

No silver coinage is reported during the week ending 30th ultimo.

The stock in Shanghai on the 30th ultimo consisted of about 39,900,000 ounces in sycee, 36,500,000 dollars, and 4,040 silver bars, as compared with about 38,900,000 ounces in sycee, 35,500,000 dollars, and 3,870 silver bars on the 23rd. ultimo.

The Shanghai exchange was quoted at 3/5od. yesterday.

Statistics for the month of September are appended:—

	Bar Silver Per Oz. Std. Cash Delivery	Bar Gold 2 Months' Per oz. Delivery	Bar Gold per oz. fine.
Highest Price	35.5/8d.	35.5/8d.	93s/10d.
Lowest Price	35.1/8d.	35./8d.	92s/2d.
Average Price	35.305d.	35.257d.	92s/113

QUOTATIONS.	Bar Silver P. Oz. Std.	Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
September 29th.	35.5/16d. cash	35.1/4 d.
2 mos.	93s/10d.	September 30th.
35.3/8d. cash	2 35.5/16d.	2 mos.
—— October 2nd.	35.7/16d. cash	
35.5/16d. 2 mos.		October 3rd.
35..7/16d. cash	35.5/16d.	2 mos.
93s/9d. October 4th.	35.3/8d. cash	35.5/16d
2 mos.	93s/8d.	October 5th.
35.1/4d. cash	35.3/16d.	2 mos.
93s/1d. October Average	35.364d. cash	
35.281d. 2 mos. Average	93s/7d.	

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are each 1/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Wednesday, November 1, 1922.

FRESH AIR.

The refusal of the King of Italy to sign the Martial Law order which had been drawn up by his ministers is epoch-making. The reason given by His Majesty for the refusal—"that such measures were antiquated and that he was averse to taking any step obliging soldiers to fire on other subjects"—is much more likely to tranquillise the dangerous situation which exists in Italy than any amount of shooting and high-handed action under martial law, for it brings into the situation what was chiefly needed, an element of sanity and kindly feeling, which is appreciated by the Socialist Revolutionaries no less than by the jingo-nationalists who, under the name of Fascisti, make the ideals of the poet-airman Gabriele d'Annunzio their policy, which they pursue with fierce enthusiasm. According to all the pre-conceived ideas of officialdom and the sacrosanct routine of Government offices, the state of Italy demanded martial law. The King refused it, and thus has shown and justified his kingship. We are not surprised to read that "thousands of Fascisti and nationalists marched in military formation to the Quirinal Palace where the spokesmen thanked the King for his action", and we feel sure that the Socialists without such public demonstration thank him too, for though the martial law enactment may have been levelled ostensibly against the Fascisti, such orders, in all countries, have a way of being turned against the Socialists in execution. It is not surprising that "*all* the newspapers eulogise the King's refusal."

Italy is lucky in her King. The Italian royal family has always been much more accessible, more simple in its manners, and more in touch with the people than the royal family of any other great European country. In the great cholera epidemic in Umberto and Margherita, the father and mother of the present King went personally among the sufferers, and even rendered personal assistance, which the Italian people will never forget and we remember to have heard an old Socialist of Tuscany relate how he was freed from prison and the prospect of execution for high treason by the action of the King and Queen who obtained his release on the ground that he had been their "comrade" in that cholera relief work. The Socialists of Italy bear no hostility against them personally. All of them, if asked for their opinion on the royal family, will say: "They are good, sympathetic people." If the late Czar had shown towards the people on that Black Sunday of 1905 one tithe of the friendliness which the King of Italy has shown, instead of ordering the guard to fire on them, he might not have lost his throne, or, if he lost it, could have remained an honoured and beloved citizen of Russia. The royal family of Italy have nothing personally to fear from the Revolution when it comes.

Some readers may think that we are making far too much of a small matter, which after all is one of policy, and of which the efficacy, as policy, has yet to be proved by events. We say that such an act of generosity from one in power, implying as it does a candid open mind is far too rare in history taken as a whole. We must go back to the Holy Prophet of Islam for complete example of it. In the history of the last fifty years it is practically unknown and this bright instance of it, coming unexpectedly, is like a breath of fresh air to the earnest political thinker. How long will it be before the rulers of the nations realise that violence only begets violence, and repressive ill-feeling which in the end has its revenge upon the repressors their descendants or their representatives. The only hope for humanity of escape out of a hateful atmosphere which distempers and perpetually endangers national and international life is the fresh air which dissipates and conquers hate—that is to say, goodwill towards men of every kind, whatever, their political opinions. When we find such goodwill in the actions of a ruler—one who has the power and opportunity to set a great example,—above all when we see a King break through the bonds of Constitutionalism (which means subservience to the bureaucratic routine of Government) in order to assert a root principle of humanity, we feel hope. We say again that Italy is lucky in her King.

AFRICA FOR NEGROES.

It is well-known that for several years a movement for self-assertion and self-realisation has been going on among the Negroes of the world. In East Africa, Mr. Harry Thakku has recently paid the penalty of standing up for the rights of his countrymen. Those who are interested in the welfare of this down-trodden race will be glad to know that the Universal Negro Improvement Association has been holding a month's Convention,—the third annual international Convention of the Negroes of the world—in New York. Its President-General, Mr. Garvey, addressing an audience of 3,500 Negroes in the 71st Regiment Armory, pointed out that the Negro race did not now enjoy any real freedom and that if Negroes actually were to be free, the entire race must organise and strike its own blow for liberty. Negroes, he added, desired the emancipation of the entire race and the "freedom of our country—Africa". Mr. Garvey continued: "We are willing to form an alliance with the great white race for the preservation of civilisation, and for the good of lasting peace, but it must be clearly understood that the new Negro is a different man to the Negro of seven or eight years ago. We are willing to fight to see Africa restored to us as our home." For centuries the Negro has been cheated of his elementary rights as a man and lovers of liberty everywhere will acclaim the determination of this suppressed people—they are, Mr. Garvey said, 400 million in number and are prepared to fight for Africa—to come into their own.

Notes of the Day

Syria.

With regard to a special cable of the "Times" Special Service about Syria, published yesterday by our morning contemporary, some remarks seem necessary. The handing over by France of practically the whole of her mandated area to an autonomous regime with the least possible delay was contemplated by the French Government at the time of signing the Angora treaty. It may, for aught we know, have been one of the secret clauses (since all treaties have their secret clauses) of that treaty. About the probability of Aleppo being "ceded back to the Turks", we have our doubts. But if, for "Aleppo", we read "part of the vilayet of Haleb" the suggestion appears sensible. For the recession of "Cilicia" to the Turks was incomplete, the territory occupied in large part by Turks, extending well to the southward of the Syrian frontier as then left. It would be only in accordance with the principle of racial integrity that the northern part of the vilayet of Aleppo (Haleb) should be ceded back to Turkey. And we venture to remind our contemporary that it would be only in accordance with the much advertised and therefor sacred principle of self-determination, if, after they have been given full autonomy, "the States with Turkish proclivities" should of their own volition become Turkish once again forming a common frontier to Palestine. The reason for the note of alarm in a "special cable" emanating from Jerusalem is evident. Palestine is itself a "State with Turkish proclivities": where would one find a State without them in the Turkish Empire? It would be much better and more dignified for the British to clear out of Palestine, where they have no business, than to remain there as a prey to most undignified alarms at natural and foreseen developments.

The "Mystery Man."

The "Sunday Express" in mail week stated that Sir Basil Zaharoff, the millionaire "Mystery Man", is a shareholder in a prominent pro-Coalition newspaper in London. This statement was interpreted as referring to the "Daily Chronicle", which is a Lloyd George organ. Lord Dalziel, Chairman of the Company which owns the "Daily Chronicle", has, however, stoutly denied that Sir Basil has or ever had any connection with that paper. However that may be, the account given by the "Sunday Express" of the activities of Sir Basil Zaharoff is interesting. The "Express" says:—

"He is a Greek, but lives most of his time in Paris. He owns Monte Carlo, but the gaming tables do not interest him. Instead, the destinies of nations are his sport, the movements of armies and the affairs of Governments his special delight. . . . He can hardly estimate his own wealth, for it so permeates the financial arteries of Europe that every move of the political nervous system reacts on his fortunes. In the wake of war this mysterious figure moves over the tortured areas of Europe. He spends hundreds of thousands of pounds on putting M. Venizelos into power and organizing the Hellenic dream of conquest. Through his puppets he gains control of newspapers in many countries. He has the ear of Presidents and Prime Ministers."

The writer declares that Sir Basil "arrives in every European capital unheralded and unrecognised" and demands that "this man's influence in Britain's affairs comes to an immediate stop", for "the lives of men and destinies of nations are sacred trusts to be administered by the chosen representatives of the people."

Duty of British Nation.

The "Sunday Express" is one of Lord Beaverbrook's organs and the article about Sir Basil Zaharoff has been attributed to him. Now, as the "Spectator" says,

"Lord Beaverbrook is peculiarly entitled to speak on this subject because during the last phases of the War he was the Minister whose duty it was to obtain information on all subjects. He cannot, therefore, be treated now as a mere rumour-monger. The Government may have a perfectly satisfactory answer and may be able to demolish Lord Beaverbrook. If so let them do it. Parliament ought to insist upon their giving their answer whatever it may be. There should be no dissolution before this duty has been performed. To clear themselves the Government must prove that Sir Basil Zaharoff never influenced them, or, to be more particular, that he never influenced the Prime Minister. If they cannot prove that (which is a very easy thing to prove if it is true) they cannot possibly expect the confidence which the nation ought to be able to repose in them."

Fortunately for Mr. Lloyd George, his downfall came before he was compelled to give a satisfactory explanation about this "Mystery Man" and the part he played in influencing Mr. Lloyd George's Government to adopt a pro-Greek policy which ultimately led to the loss of Britain's prestige in the East. As the "Spectator" says, "the figure of Sir Basil Zaharoff and all the rumours which have been floating round for the past three years about his secret influence on our politics have haunted the nation." The British nation, if it has regard for its fair name, must take all steps to unravel this mystery.

British Finance.

The financial position in Great Britain does not afford any great promise of acclamation for the policy of the last Government in this regard; and if Mr. Bonar Law has no other proposal to make than cutting down a portion of the Cabinet Secretariat, it may well be doubted if the new Government's financial policy, or the lack of it, may not prove a rock to wreck it. The revenue for the half-year ending September 30th was £403,893,412, against the budgetted estimate of £456,163,160 for that period. The expenditure, it is true, shows also a decline from the budget estimate of £497,993,849 to £347,423,844; and to this extent the late British Government may be credited with a genuine desire to economise. Here is an example the Government of India might do worse than copy; but there is no sign of their doing so. That even the reduction in British expenditure, substantial as it is, is not quite satisfactory is evidenced by the formation of a strong economy league, headed by Lord Askwith of the industrial disputes fame, demanding further cuts in expenditure. The one fact, however, which affects election issues remains unchanged. The new Government, despite all its platitudes, has no financial policy; while its most formidable rival—the Labour party—has a financial programme which has at least the merit of definiteness. Labour stands for a capital levy and nationalisation—beginning with mines and railways. The hysterical denunciation of this programme by the Chamberlains and McKennas would scarcely avail in the absence of a constructive alternative of a reliable character.

Shipping Enterprise in India and Elsewhere.

While the Government in this country, instead of encouraging the national enterprise, seem to be intent upon a positive discouragement to Indian shipping concerns as revealed in the Report of the Directors of Scindia Steam Navigation Company, it is interesting to note what other Governments are doing in this direction. The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia has appointed the Commonwealth line as the sole agents for chartering ships to carry the next wheat crop of Australia. Federal ships, in consequence, are all expected to be shortly commissioned, and continuous employment will be made available for them at profitable rates throughout the season. The Government of India have no use for Indian-owned ships even for the transport of their public stores, let alone the question of an Indian monopoly in the coasting trade, which no other Government in the world denies to its nationals. With the Government of India renewing their mail contract, no wonder that the P. and O. S. N. Company, with its associated enterprise of the B. I. S. N. Co., has shown a respectable margin of profits in the year ending September 30, 1922. The total profit of £796,965, arrived at after deducting £191,853 being the expense for the issue of £3½ million debentures, is distributed as follows:—

Debenture Interest	£ 52,064
Redemption Fund	£ 60,000
Dividends	£583,102
Carried forward	£101,799

The balance sheet of the Company makes a welcome departure from the orthodox system of lumping up all assets in one item, by distinguishing liquid from invested assets; and in the latter the value of the fleet is given apart from that of other properties, stores, fuel and investments.

Half-year's Foreign Trade of India.

The Indian Trade Statistics for the month of September show a slight decline as compared to August, 1922. The imports were 18.22 crores as against 21.20 crores in the preceding month, while the exports, including re-exports, were 21.59 crores against 25.21 crores. As compared to the corresponding month of 1921, there is a slight decline in imports—about 1.50 crores nearly—counter-blanced by a similar excess in exports. The chief increases in imports, as compared with September, 1921, are in cotton goods, which show an increase in value of Rs. 134 lakhs while sugar shows the largest decline of Rs. 96 lakhs, closely followed by Railway plant and rolling stock declining by Rs. 69.24 lakhs. On the exports side, the chief increase was in jute, 151.13 lakhs, followed by rice, 68.85 lakhs, and tea, 59.46 lakhs. In the case of jute, though the value figure shows an increase, the quantity exported is less, thereby affording a proof that the export duty on jute does not fall on the Indian producer. Taking the six months' figures collectively, the imports in 1922 were 110.48 crores as against Rs. 124.30 crores in the corresponding period of 1921 and Rs. 159.58 crores in 1920. Against these the exports were Rs. 141.58 in 1922, 121.75 in 1921 and 133 crores in 1920 (April-September). For the first time after the currency muddle the balance of trade is in favour of India to the extent of Rs. 35.85 crores in six months. In view of the excellent reports of crops this year, there is every reason to expect that this favourable condition of the foreign trade of India will be maintained. And yet the Government of India have chosen not to utilise this balance as they used to do, for defraying the current expenses of the "Home" Treasury, and have instead elected to raise another heavy loan involving a permanent drain from India of at least a million sterling.

Canadian Railways.

Last week we published some correspondence and comments on the question of State management of Railways. A correspondent had referred to the example of the Canadian railways as yielding no satisfactory results under State management. Apparently the Canadian Government is of a different opinion. Sir Henry Thornton, erstwhile General Manager of the Great Eastern Railway of England, was appointed in mail week to be in supreme charge of the Canadian National Railways under the Dominion Government—an indication of the Government ambitions in these directions. We are not concerned here with the problems of railway management peculiar to Canada, such as the ascertainment of profits on the Canadian Pacific Railroad as against the similar eventuality on the State railways. All we need note here is that the Canadian Government at least is still convinced of the superior utility and benefit of a State-owned and State-managed railway system. It is to be hoped such instance will not be quoted so loosely as has been the fashion with a certain school of Anglo-Indian writers in this country.

Illegal Expenditure.

At the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Monday Dr. A. G. Viegas moved a proposition drawing the attention of the Commissioner to the objection or objections recently taken by the Municipal Auditors to certain unauthorised and illegal expenditure incurred by certain heads of departments. The subject-matter of the resolution was referred to the Standing Committee for remarks. The resolution of Dr. Viegas was timely and not a whit too soon. Only last week the Auditors reported to the Standing Committee about the irregularity of two items, one involving a sum of Rs. 36,000 and another in regard to the bill preferred by a firm of Municipal contractors for road repairs, who charged to the Municipality for supply of various stores, such as cement, petrol, coal, kerosine oil and the like, higher prices than those prevailing in the market though such stores could have been made available through the Municipal Storekeeper or the Municipal contractors at comparatively reduced prices, and who had also not submitted the original stamped receipts of the dealers from whom the stores were purchased, nor the stamped receipts from the men engaged by them for payment in excess of Rs. 20 in each case as was usually done in all departments. Municipal expenditure obviously requires close supervision.

INDIAN FINANCE.

THE MILITARY OCTOPUS.

I

We publish below the first of a series of articles by Prof. K. T. Shah, reviewing the Indian expenditure, and suggesting constructive measures of drastic retrenchment amounting to over Rs. 50 crores per annum. Many of his suggestions are as radical as they are constructive. The writer goes to the roots of the evil where the axe needs to be applied, if honest retrenchment is intended.

The financial administration in India has reached a stage at which no committee of expert or amateur financiers can help to rectify the muddle, unless the doctors appointed to treat the disease have the courage not to shrink from the adoption of the most radical remedies demanded for the safety of the patient. The Government of India are, it must be presumed, fully aware of the muddle they have made. But their hope for a verdict of "not proven" lies in the possibility of a successful camouflage of the issues involved. The question to be considered is as plain as a pike-staff; but the authorities are seeking so elaborately to drape it and beribbon it that it is exceedingly doubtful if the special Committee of Retrenchment will really be able to perceive the cause of our recurrent deficit and demolish it entirely. The Terms of Reference to the Inchcape Committee are claimed by the Government to be almost identical with those of the Geddes Committee in Britain. But even if there be a similarity in the letter of the reference, the spirit is essentially different. As finance is at the bottom of almost every issue of local or Imperial policy, and as the Government of Great Britain did not desire to render the Geddes Committee a shrieking farce, they had informed all the fighting services that:—

> "In framing their estimates they should proceed on the assumption that no great war is to be anticipated within the next ten years."

No such instructions have been issued for the benefit of the Inchcape Committee. In fact the Indian Committee has a more formidable task than the Geddes Committee. The finance of India having been divided between the Central and the Provincial Governments, the proper bearing of the public expenditure as a whole upon the welfare of the people is apt to be ignored by considering only either the Imperial or the Provincial heads of expenditure alone. If a real, lasting and scientific reform in the expenditure of the various Governments of India is to be effected at all, the inquiry must be with reference to Government expenditure of every kind in India and not merely confined to the expenditure of the Central Government. And, since the volume as well as the direction of public expenditure is necessarily limited by the available sources of revenue, the enquiry ought to have been further extended to cover the revenues as well.

Rising Expenditure.

Confining our study only to the lines chalked out for the Inchcape Committee, and considering only the expenditure side, we find the Indian public expenditure has grown:—

Year.	Imperial & Home. Rs.	Provincial. Rs.
1900-01	82,55,93,320	27,55,79,165
1900-02	77,32,08,935	28,16,20,645
1902-03	81,92,75,937	29,72,90,928
1903-04	88,80,78,507	30,53,88,933
1904-05	91,10,95,990	30,68,15,585
1905-06	73,27,25,259	33,54,56,276

Year.	Total expenditure. Rs.
1900-01	110,11,72,485
1900-02	105,48,29,580
1902-03	111,65,66,865
1903-04	119,34,67,440
1904-05	121,79,11,575
1905-06	106,81,81,635

Year.	Imperial & Home. Rs.	Provincial. Rs.
1906-07	74,63,19,129	32,25,24,926
1907-08	73,27,83,380	34,29,92,645
1908-09	73,99,10,112	37,25,88,708
1909-10	73,37,21,645	36,26,70,625
1910-11	74,83,65,103	37,34,08,657
1911-12	75,43,72,307	41,44,22,673
1912-13	75,78,13,460	43,08,00,270
1913-14	77,85,84,570	46,90,80,060

Year.	Total expenditure. Rs.
1906-07	106,86,44,055
1907-08	107,57,76,225
1908-09	111,24,98,820
1909-10	109,63,92,270
1910-11	112,17,73,760
1911-12	116,87,94,980
1912-13	118,86,13,710
1913-14	124,76,64,570

(Continued on page 8.)

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

ANGORA AGREES TO LAUSANNE

ADVISERS FOR KEMALIST DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Constantineple.—It is understood that the Angora Government have accepted Lausanne as the venue of the Peace Conference.

BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

CAPITULATIONS AND COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNITIES.

"TIMES" ON NEAR EAST SETTLEMENT,

LONDON Oct. 31.

In a leader on the Near East conference, the "Times" says that the semi-official forecasts suggest that the Turks may insist on the recovery of Karagatsh Dede-Agratch, Mosul and a plebiscite in Mesopotamia and Palestine. It urges a clear definition of British interests in the Near East, and says that in Turkey, the essentitls at present are the maintenance of some arrangements, equivalent to the Capitulations and provisions for the equality of commercial opportunity. It says we are also morally pledged to insist on the adequate protectoin of the remants of Christian minorities and that valid assurance should be given in regard to the to the freedom of the Straits.

KEMALIST DELEGATION FOR LAUSANNE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

It is stated in a message from Angora that expert advisers and four deputies of the National Assembly will accompany the Kemalist delegation to Lausanne for consultative purposes.

POLICY OF OPEN DOOR.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE OUTLINED.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Paris.—Detailed reply to the invitation to America to attend the Lausanne conference from the American Ambassador outlines American views on the adequate protection of philanthropic, religious and educational institutions and complete liberty of commerce, protection of ninorities, freedom of the Straits and the affirmation of the policy of open door.

BRITISH EMBASSY IN PARIS.

LORD HARDINGE RESIGNING.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Paris.—The "Petit Parisien" understands that Lord Hardinge has informed M. Poincare of his intention to resign at the end of the year for family reasons.

ECHO OF "SPEEDY" DISASTER

LONDON, October 31st.

Malta.—The Court Martial in the officers of the destroyer "Speedy" which sank in the Sea of Mormora on September 24th has found that the "Speedy" was run down by a Dutch trawler through the latter not displaying visible port lights. The Court reprimanded the British Gunner for negligence and acquitted the other survivors.

ST. ANDREWS COLONIAL HOMES.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Lord Curzon received Mr. Sastri whilst presiding at a meeting of the London Committe of St. Andrews Colonial Homes at Kalimpong, Bengal. Lord Ronaldshay eulogised the services of Doctor Graham who rendered an account of work done. Dr. Graham said the undertaking was one of the greatest powers binding East and West and proceeding towards the working out of racial problems in India. 625 boys and girls are now accommodated in the Homes.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death is announced of Father Bernard Vaughan.

The explosion at Oldebrock was recorded on Tucker hot wire mocrophone at Woolwich, sound waves arriving twenty-five minutes after the explosion.

New York.—The customs officials announce that the new tariffs have hitherto not resulted in reducion in the volume of imports prices of which are considerably increased.

Washington.—The authorities have ordered th release of the British schooner "Grace and Ruby" which has been under detention by the customs authorities because they are not able to prove that she communicated with the shore illegally.

The death has occured of Venerable Archdeacon Brooks Deedes, a fellow of the Allahabad University.

The holders of six and half percent Bengal-Nagpur Railway Debenture Bearer Bonds to the value of £400,000 which fall due on November 5th are notified that the Directors, with the sanction of the secretary of State for India in Council, are repared to renew the debentures at 98 for four years with interest at the rate of four and half percent.

"LONG LIVE FASCISTI."

MILITARIST LEADER BECOMES PREMIER.

ITALY'S HOTCH-POTCH MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Rome.—Signor Mussolini left Milan last evening by a special train. A large concourse assembled to bid him farewell, and they cheered the King and Italy. The train stopped at Civita Vecchia where Signor Mussolini exhorted the crowds, which had come to welcome him to keep calm. He continued his journey amid the singing of patriotic airs. The vicinty of the terminus at Rome was thronged at an early hour. Signor Mussolini arrived at 10-50 and was given a tremendous ovation. He then proceeded to the Quirinal and had audience with the King.

Leaving the Quirinal, in response to the demands of the immense concourse, he shouted: "Citizens, in a few hours you will have not a Ministry but Government. *Eviva Italia! Eviva Italia! Il ne eviva, li fascismo.*" These cries were repeated by the crowds with frenzied enthusiasm.

FORECAST OF NEW GOVERNMENT.

The newspapers forecasted that the Government would be as follows, Signor Mussolini Premier and Minister for the Interior, Admiral Thonderevei, Minister for Marine, General Diaz, Minister for War, and Signor Federzoni, Minister for the Colonies and mentioned members of the Democratic and Liberal parties for the other posts. When the Cabinet was announced it was found that this forecast was correct, except that Signor Mussolini assumed the Foreign Minister's position as well as the Premiership. The remainder of the Ministry is composed of five Fascisti seven Nationalists, one Democrat and one member of the Popular People's Party.

The newspaper "Azione" learns that the Communist Party is ceasing operations, and that all members have been released from party discipline and duties. As a consequence, it is believed that the Communist deputies will resign their seats.

KING THANKS THE CROWD.

After Signor Mussolini's departure from the Quirinal the King suddenly appeared on the balcony and was visibly affected at the enthusiasm of the crowd.

He withdrew after briefly thanking the assembly but was compelled to reappear in response to renewed demonstrations.

In an interview, Signor Mussolini said that the new Government's foreign policy would be firm without being sensational. It would be based on loyalty and friendship to Italy's Allies.

FASCISTI THRONGING TO ENTER ROME

LONDON, October 31st.

An advance guard of thousands of the Fascisti who will triumphantly enter the city tomorrow arrived at dawn in small bands on foot and in all manner of vehicles. They were mostly young men although they bore war scars and on their breasts were medals which showed them to be battle veterans. There were a number of women among them. The processionists seemed impressed by the solemnity of the occasion but they were everywhre welcomed by apparently gladdened Romans many of whom offered them hospitality.

FASCISTI PURGING COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, October 31st.

Nice.—Fascisti have arrested Communist leaders at San Remo, Pigna and Alassio but liberated them after forcing them to swallow a strong dose of castor oil

MUSSOLINI AND D'ANNUNZIO.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Rome.—Cordial telegrams have been exchanged between Sgrs. Mussolini and D'Annunzio, who is credited with advising Sgr. Mussolini to capture the Government. D'Annunzio now advises a postponement of the elections till the spring to give the Government time to plant the foundations of national reconstruction.

FRENCH RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

St. Brieux.—It is now reported that 14 were killed and 37 injured in the railway accident at Chatelaudon.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

The Punjab Legislative Council met today at the Council Chamber, Hon. Mr. Casson presiding. Proceedings were not very lively and purely official business was transacted. Mr. Fazlihussain presented the Select Committee's reports on the Punjab Village Panchayat Act (Amendment) Bill and the Punjab District Boards (Amendment) Bill and introduced the Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Bill, which was referred to a Select Committee after a short discussion. The Court Fees Bill was also referred to a Select Committee. Sir John Maynard introduced the Indian Stamp (Punjab Amendment) Bill which was also referred to a Select Committee. The Simla House and Rent Bill was not introduced, Mr. Fazlihussain announcing that the sanction of the Government of India has not been obtained yet. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

FUTURE OF SULTANAT.

KHALIFA'S PERSONAL SECURITY ASSURED

WILL TEMPORAL POWERS BE SHORN OFF?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Importance is attached to the four-hour interview of Rafet Pasha with the Sultan. It is believed that the Sultan is now more reassured with regard to his personal security and that he will not object to being shorn of his temporal powers.

CONSTITUTIONAL REGIME.

PROBABLE MODIFICATIONS ALLEGED.

RAFET PASHA'S INTERVIEW WITH SULTAN

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Constantinople.—In an interview with the Sultan which the Grand Vizier arranged, General Rafet Pasha gave in formation as regards the modifications which the National Assembly would probably make in the constitutional regime, the Sultan's temporol power and his spiritual authority as the Caliph.

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

Moulana Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali together with the Shankaracharya of Sharadapith. (The above photo was taken at the time of the their trial at Karachi.)

SULTAN TO RECOGNIZE ANGORA.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SOLE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Paris.—A Constantinople message states that the disappearance of Governmental duality appears imminent. It is said that the Sultan is going to recognise the National Assembly of Angora, which alone will have legislative authority in Turkey.

NAVAL REDUCTIONS IN JAPAN.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Tokio.—The Finance Department has further reduced navy estimates by thirty million yen, making a total reduction of over hundred million.

A CASE OF SUTTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

The "Leader" publishes a case of *suttee* at Sipri Bazar, Jhansi. A Deccani relieving station-master died in the 27th instant. His 19-year old wife saturated her clothes with kerosine and set fire to them. Neighbours arrived too late to save her. Both husband and wife were cremated together.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

civilized Government detain them longer?

We tender today to the Brave Ali Brothers and their revered mother our best respects and wishes; and we congratulate them on the marvellous success of their righteous cause. Long live Khilafat! Long live Ali Brothers! Amen!

LUXMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE.
BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

GENEVA LABOUR CONFERENCE.

INDIA'S CLAIMS.

TO REPRESENTATION ON GOVERNING BODY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Geneva.—In a debate on the representation of countries outside Europe on the governing body at the International Labour Conferenc, Mr. Joshi (India) contnded that such countries were entitled to more than 25 percent of representation. They would not consent to the proposed charges which would permanently fix their representation.

Mr. Basu (India), who opposed the proposal to appoint six States on the governing body, quoted provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and eloquently urged, amid applause, India's claims to representation.

BRAVE ALI BROTHERS.

TRIUMPHANT THOUGH BARRED!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Today, twelve months back, the brave Ali Brothers were incarcerated at Karachi, amidst the righteous indignation of all India. They and their colleagues were guilty of preaching the gospel of their Prophet, as they understood it! They acknowledged the kingdom of God. They accepted the injunctions of the Koran. They knelt before their Prophet. They strove and struggled for the preservation of their Khilafat. They were arrested and imprisoned before. They were detained and interned for years! They were released in December, 1919; but they were locked up again in Novemeber 1921. They foresaw the Khilafat danger. They foresaw the Anti-Turkish attitude of the British Ministers. They disbelieved the pious pledges of the Premier. They warned their co-religionists of the subtlety of the Carbinet. To them the Khilafat was the dearest institution in the world. They would fight and die for the same. Despite their violent nature, they pledged non-violence to their great Gandhji. They fulfilled that pledge to the last. They preached non-violence and they observed non-violence. But, when they found, Lloyd George breaking his solemn pledge, flouting the wishes of 320 millions of Indians, imposing Greek brigandage on Smyrna, and the Government of India unable to mend or end the rotten situation—the brave Ali Brothers burning with indignation moved the Fatwa Resolution at the Khilafat Conference, which resulted in their arrest and imprisonment. It is a very sad commentary on the Equity and Justice of Great Britain, that when the arch-offender, Lloyd George—the breaker of solemn pledges., goes about scot free, the valiant Ali Brothers and their colleagues are incarcerated for telling the truth as is written in their Koran! And though the Ali Brothers were arrested under the orders of Sir George Lloyd, and though they are treated as criminnals by the Government of Sir George Lloyd, and though they may be detained behind the bars by the gaolers of Sir George Lloyd, they the Ali Brothers-are inconceivably jubilant. For today they are triumphant! Kemal Pasha is victorious. Greeks have fallen. Tino is gone. Lloyd George is pulled down. The Greeks have left Smyrna. They are evacuating Thrace Before long Kemal will enter Constantinople. O, what a joy for the Ali Brothers! What a day of glory for them! Though barred, they are triumphant! Can any

(Continued in column 3.)

INDIANS IN AFRICA.

DEMAND EQUAL RIGHTS

EAST AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

The following among other resolution were adopted at the last session of the East Africa Indian National Congress, held at the Theatre Royal, Nairobi, under the presidentship of Mr. M.A. Desai.

PROTEST AGAINST SEGREGATION.

This Congress views with great alarm and consternation the announcement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies at the East African Dinner and by the Under Secretary of State, in the House of Commons, on the occasion of the Colonial Office vote, regarding the reservation of Highlands for Europeans and indignantly protests against any such disabilities being imposed on His Majesty's Indian Subjects; the same being inconsistent with the principle of equality.

This Congress does not recognise that any pledge could be or ever has been given to Europeans for the reservation of Highlands but on the other hand Indians have it on the authority of no less a person than Lord Elgin, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, that "with regard to granting of land to Indians it is not consonant with the views of His Majesty's Government to impose legal restrictions on any particular section of the community."

This Congress re-asserts that the Crown Land Ordinance, 1915, which openly sanctions racial bar on transfer of Land is a direct contravention of the above definite pledge to Indians especially in view of the fact that section 73 of the said Ordinance has been invariably used to veto transfers to Indians.

This Congress most emphatically affirms that the question of franchise on a common electoral basis to His Majesty's Indian subjects domiciled within the East African territories, is unduly delayed and is retarding their progress seriously, therefore this Congress most earnestly appeals to His Majesty's Government to grant equal and common franchise to Indians, thus affording them equal opportunity to contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the East African territories.

This Congress, in view of the part played by Indian troops in the early conquest, pacification and development of these territories, strongly urges His Majesty's Government not to impose any restrictions on Indian immigration. Such measures will undoubtedly seriously interfere with the development of the African Natives and hamper the progress of the East African territories.

This Congress places on record, once more, their most emphatic and indignant protest against the principle of segregation of Indians in East Africa because, apart from wounding their national suceptibilities it is subversive of all economical principles, prejudicial to the rights of private ownership, and destructive of all vested interests of the Indian community.

In view of the declaration of policy by the present Secretary of State for the Colonies in the 22nd June 1921, this Congress respectfully urges him to throw open the higher Civil and Military posts to Indians according to merit and irrespective of colour, creed and race.

INDIANS AND SELF-DEFENCE.

(a) This Congress places on record their sense of disappointment at the absence of opportunity to the Indian community for participation in the defence of these countries and protests against the Territorial Force Ordinance.

(b) In view of a large number of callous murders of defenceless Indians committed in the Colony of Kenya and adjoining territories and of the increasing number of daring burglaries this Congress strongly resents the persistent refusal of the Police authorities to grant permission to Indians to possess suitable firearms for their protection.

There is no law prohibiting British Indians from possessing firearms and the past record proves that such Indians who are in possession of firearms have never abused the privilege. The nature of the country with wild animals and with warlike Natives renders it absolutelty necessary that Indians should be freely permitted to possess weapons of self-defence according to their own choice without any interference by the Police.

INDIAN SETTLERS IN TANGYANIKA.

This Congress reaffirms its resolution No. 4 adopted in connection with Indian interests in the Tanganyika Territory at its 2nd session held in the year 1920 and in view of the fast progressing settlement by acquisition of immense properties by Indians, requests the Tanganyika Government to move in the matters referred to in the said Resolution as soon as possible.

EAST AFRICAN FEDERATION NOT WANTED.

(a) This Congress strongly protests against the idea of the contemplated East African Federation in that the Zanzibar Protectorate is virtually an autonomous Arab Sultanate, the Tanganyika a mandated territory and Uganda a Protectorate, and more especially when the population of these territories is opposed to such federation.

(b) This Congress supports the opinion

(Continued on next page.)

"MY FAITH IS LARGE"

MR. DAS'S MESSAGE TO THE PUNJAB

ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF SWARAJ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following is the text of the message of Mr. C.R.Das to the people of the Punjab which was read at the pubblic meeting held last week.

Sisters and Brothers of Lahore:—

I thank you much for inviting me to address you on this occasion. It is, however, difficult for me in the present state of my health to address you at any length. I am still weak and I dread a relapse of my illness; and now that the sitting of the Congress is near I should like to reserve every bit of mystrength for that occasion.

We are all working for the freedom of our country and I need hardly emphasize the point that the battle of freedom was never in any country one to be carried on without ardruous labour and immense sacrifice. It requires patience requires courage, requires a grim determination to do or die.

Many people say that non-co-operation has failed and we have already lost the battle of Swaraj. Well I do not agree with that. The labours of the last two years have met with singnal success. I have noticed everywhere a keen desire, burning thirst for Swaraj, not only amongst the educated people, but also amongst the labourers and peasants of India. If the truth must be told, this burning desire for freedom is more in evidence amongst the masses to-day than amongst the educated people. I regard this fact as the real foundation of Swaraj. In the last two years we have laid this foundation. It is necessary now to construct the edifice.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

The task before us to-day is more difficult, because now we have to concern ourselves with the work of construction. I must confess to a feeling of dismay when I think of the gigantic task which we have to accomplish. We have to work without the personal aid and guidance of the great leader of this movement, Mahatma Gandhi who is now in prison. His wonderful wisdom, his untiring zeal and the great soul-force which he uever failed to employ in the work of Indian freedom, his magnetic personality, and his many virtues are lost to us for the moment. It is, therefore, the duty of every man and woman in India to-day to give his and her utmost to the cause which we all hold so dear. As long as our great leader is-Jail there can be no other thought for us than to follow the cause which he espouseed. If we thought of Swaraj when he was in our midst, we must love it now, in that he is away.

I have been pained to read harsh and unkind criticism of Mahatma Gandhi. I say I have been pained, because our love for him is indeed very great, but that very love which we feel for him ought to enable us to bear this unkindness in silence. "I cannot but regard these attacks on our revered leader as a fame of little hearts." The world knows, if it does not, it will know soon that Mahatma Gandhi is one of the greatest men that ever lived. It is his greatness which has made our cause so pure and really great.

In spite of this criticism our great leader and the movement which we all represent, my faith is large in our destiny. All that you have got to do is to keep the ideal of Swaraj fixed in your mind: so that every thought you think, every feeling which you feel and every act of yours may advance the cause of Swaraj.

EXAMPLE OF THE AKALIS

Do I not see the evidence of the coming Swaraj in the Punjab to-day. Look at the great Akali movement; and it is unnecessary to consider it on its merits, Remember only that those people who sacrificed themselves believed in the truth of their cause. That is what is necessary. You must be prepared to fight for what you believe to be true. The battle of Swaraj is over the battle of truth. The splendid sacrifice of the Akalis gives me more courage to fight for Swaraj. I have no doubt that every one of us present on this occasion feels proud of the Akalis who are now in prison.

Whilst thinking of the deeds of greatness, let us also acknowledge our defects, our pettiness, our failures, where we have failed. I am referring t the incident which took place at Multa the other day. But let us not be discouraged by our weakness. We may fall over and over again, but true greatness lies not in never falling but in rising every time we fall.

UNITY THE REAL ROAD TO SWARAJ.

Sisters and Brothers of the Punjab; if there is one thing which I should love to impress on you more than anything else it is the necessity for a complete unity between the Hindus and Mussulmans. It is a necessary condition of Swaraj all over India, but it is specially necessary in the Punjab where these disputes, if I am not mistaken, occur oftener than in other parts of India. Remember that one of the charges levelled against the Punjab leaders by the Bureaucracy at the

(Continued on next page.)

INDIANS IN AFRICA.

(Continued from previous page.)

of His Majesty's British Indian Subjects in the Zanzibar Protectorate that the post of the High Commissioner for that Protectorate having not justified itself during so many years past should be abolised and the British Resident made directly responsible to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

This Congress urges His Majesty's Government to introduce the liberal institutions in the Local Government of Zanzibar such as the extension of the present Protectorate Council to a Legislative Council on electivepr inciples, and the establishment of Municipality with adequate Indian representation thereon.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR INDIANS.

(a) This Congress requests the Local Government and especially the Governmenment of the Colony of Kenya to grant adequate representation to the Indian community on the District Committees, Road Boards in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya as well as the Land Board.

(b) That the Government of Kenya be requested to introduce a Bill in the Legislative Council for the enforcement of the system of Trial by Jury at the first opportunity and the local Governments of the adjoining territories be also requested to extend the said principles at the earlist opportunity.

(c) This Congress resolves that the local Governments be requested to make improvements in the diet, clothing and housing accommodation of Indian prisoners in His Majesty's prisons in East African territories; the present treatment as regards food and clothing, etc., meted out to Indians being inferior to that granted to the Native of South of Africa, Sychellians, and Portuguese Indian subjects.

(d) That this Congress request the various local Governments to provide adequate hospital accommodation for the Indian community.

(e) This Congress requests the local Governments to appoint Indian Visiting Justices to visit gaols to ascertain the exact state of treatment meted out to Indian prisoners and also to appoint Justices of the Peace or Honorary Magistrates to attend to cases of Indian litigants.

(f) This Congress resolves that the local Government be requested to issue 99 years' leases to the holders of Shambas on temporary leases throughout the Colony of Kenya and especially in Nairobi and Machakos.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

(a) This Congress views with great concern the attitude adopted by the Government of Uganda Protectorate in regarding the repeated legitimate demands of the

(a) This Congress views with great concern the attitude adopted bythe Government of Uganda Protectorate regarding the repeated legitimate demands of the Indian community for equal proportion of representation on the Legislative Council with the un-official Europeans in spite of the fact that the Indians are numerically more than three times the European population and their vested interests are far greater than the European settlers in the said Protectorate.

(b) This Congress is strongly of the opinion that the Uganda Government should recognise holders of degrees from Indian Universities in respect of the legal and medical profession and the holders of such degrees should be permitted to practice in the said Protectorate.

(c) This Congress strongly condemns the practice of the Railway authorities in disallowing Indians to travel in 1st Class cabins on the steamers in the Lake Kioga and in makinginvidious distinction even between the Japanese and his Majesty's Indian Subjects in this respect.

(d) This Cngress is strongly of the opinion that the Secretary of State for the Colonies must be asked to take immediate steps to ask the Belgian authorities to remove the unreasonable restrictions at present imposed upon British Indian subjects in the way of demanding extraordinary National Passports, certificatio of character etc., which hinder the free entrance of British Indian subjects into Belgian Congo.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

This Congress records their sense of profound indignation at the unnecessary delay in enfranchising Indians on a common electoral basis for the Nairobi Municipal Corporation and requests the Government of Kenya immediately to settle the question of Indian representation on the Municipal Corporation at Nairobi and also authorises the standing Committee of the Congress and the Indian Association, Nairobi, to take any steps regarding the non-payment of taxes of the Municipal Corporation Nairobi in the event of absence of a satisfactory settlement of the Indian Municipal franchise at any time they deem expedient.

COPY OF RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT MOMBASA IN 1920.

4. Whereas from all considerations, geographical, historical, climatic, social and political and from the ancient connection of India, with the Tanganyika Territory and whereas India is one of the nations that took a prominent part in conquering the said Territory from Germany and whereas the successful development of the Tanganyika Territory to be handed to Great Britain for administration, must necessitate connection of India with this Colony, by means of Indian immigration, Indian capital, trade, industries etc. (in fact all the requisites to colonise and develop a country) on a very advanced measure, and where as in virew of the recent policies declared by the Colonial Office in respect of the status of the Indians in the adjacent Kenya Colony and Uganda Protectorate it is necessary to assure public feelings here and in India, to have definite safeguards of the position of Indians in the said Tanganyika Territory; This Congress is of the opinion that there shall be no discrimination against Indians entering into and enjoying full rights of occupation and citizenship in Tanganyika Territory and further resolves to communicate with the Indian members of the League of Nations to make definite provisions in the mandate about to be given to preserve the full rights referred to above for Indians in the said territory.

That in view of the forthcoming readjustment of the vast territory of Tanganyika, formerly known as German East Africa, by extensive sale of properties, moveable and immovable and its subsequent development by agriculture, colonization, immigration, trade and industries this Congress earnestly request the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association to send a deputation of some leading Indians representingthe Indians Merchants'Chamber and Bureau, Mill Owners Association. The British Indian Colonical Merchants Association, The imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Grain Merchants Association, the Native Piece Goods Merchants Association etc. to study the position of this country for Indians at the spot from Indian point of view in all respects commercial and political and disseminate first hand information thus secured for final action in India.

That in the opinion of this Congress Clause No. 33 with all its six sections pertaining to the deportation of the political offenders in the Order in Council 1920 of the Tanganyika Territory and section of Clause 4 of Proclamation 7 of 1920 with regaird to restriction of undesirable immigrants, do not afford any scope of judicial protection to persons under such suspicion and are undesirable and arbitrary. This Congress therefore urges upon His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to see to their immediate deletion and amend them in a manner which affords requisite scope for fair judicial trial in a legally constituted Court of Justice.

Considering that His Majesty's Imperial Government has now already been in a position to secure claims of his Majesty's subjects from Germany with a view to avoid long standing pecuniary peril and consequent miseries from the Indians in the Tanganyika Territory, this Congress respectfully demands an early payment of claims of British Indians against Germany from all possible sources.

U. P, COUNCIL,

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW Oct. 30.

At the U. P. Legislative Council to-day an amendment to U. P. Municipalities Amending Bill was moved to give the right of voting to matriculates. The Hon. Minister for self-Government opposed the amendment on the ground that not educational qualification but payment of tax was the principle of Municipal franchise. The amendment was negatived by a majority of five votes. The Minister accepted an amendment moved by Pandit Hryidyanath Kunzru for insertion of provision in the bill, the object of which was the removal of disqualification for election of those convicted under special laws during the last twelve months. Severe differences of opinion were shown between Hindu and Moslem membrs on the right of pre-emption which Moslems claimed in the Agra Pre-emption Bill. The discussion on the question was not concluded before the Council was adjourned.

TAXI ROBBERIES IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

Of late a crop of taxi robberies took place in Calcutta and Howrah. The *Modus operandi* of the miscreants is the same in all cases. The latest case is reported from Howrah. Last night an upcountryman engaged a taxi at Shibpur for Howrah. On the way three others were taken in on the pretext of taking a patient to the hospitol On the way the driver was attacked, pulled down, assaulted and robbed of his Rs. 15. The driver narrated the story to a European whom he met subsequently. They searched for the taxi and found it lying abandoned in a public road. No arrest has yet been made.

BOY-PRISONERS' HUNGER-STRIKE,

A Bareilly correspondent of the "Independent" reports a case of hunger-strike in the Bareilly jail. According to him, Udai Shankar, a boy transferred from the Sitapur jail, refused to take part in a parade. The alleged ground is that while on parade he would have to answer calls of nature in public. He was punished with fetters and night handcuffs. He was also given blanket-making. The boy also refused to sit flat with legs stretched and hands between the legs. For this also he was punished and in protest he is hunger-striking. On the third day of the hunger-strike he was ordered to join the parade but refused. He was beaten with fists and kicked for about an hour and a half. He continues hunger-striking.

Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru who has been in Allahabad for a few days left on October 30th for Patna and will break his journey at Allahabad on 2nd November on his way to Delhi.

Mr. G. T. Gwynne, special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", is at present on a visit to Allahabad.

FAUJ-E-KHALSA AKALI JATHA.

Which was led by a city band in full Akali dress, carrying a black flag. The men who once served the Raj in its hour of need are here seen going on their way to Guru-ka-Bagh.

"MY FAITH IS LARGE."

(Continued from previous page.)

time of Martial Law disorders, was "promoting Hindu-Mohammadan unity." Don't forget that our enemies would be very glad to see a Hindu and a Mussalman fighting each other. It is necessary for me to explain that unless we are all united, Sikhs, Hindus and Mussalmans really and truly united, the cause of Swaraj is lost

I am told that about 50 % of your population has adopted Khaddar. That is a matter for congratulations, no doubt, but the other 50% still remain to be clad in Khaddar. Let us not be impatient. At the same time let us not forget the work before us.

There is a belief in many quarters that the method of non-co-operation is going to be given up. I don't believe that. Personally I cannot think of any other method for the attainment of Swaraj. The items of non-co-operation may be altered, may be added to, but for a people situated as we are, it is not co-operation but non-co-operation which will bring us to our goal.

Sisters and Brothers of Lahore if you really desire Swaraj, believe me there is no other way, but to sacrifice yourselves for it. Everybody must be prepared to give his best. Until that is done, Swaraj must always remain an idle dream; but when that is done, Swaraj is attained. My faith is large. I see visions of Swaraj before me, and my heart is already full of the glory which is in store for us.

MORE AKALIS SENTENCED

AMRITSAR, Oct. 30.

The Jathas arrested at Gurukabagh on the 28th and 29th consisting of 237 men were brought up in the Court to-day. They received the usual sentences. 44 were discharged on account of age.

The case against Bhai Tejasingh Kohind came up for last hearing to-day orders will be announced to-morrow.

Subedar Siwam Singh (of Chiddan Village, neor Guru-ka-Bagh) was produced before the court to-day. The Sub-Inspector of Police and others stated that there were six Akalis in the village, but that Surain Singh increased their number to seventy. Other witnesses stated that numbers increased on account of him. They also repudiated a statement they were originally said to have made to Tahsildar Ajnala that Surain Singh recruited Akalis and sent some of them to Guru-ka-Bagh for arrest. Lalchand, a Hindu of Rohtak, arrested for making a speech at Guru-ka-Bagh, was sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment. He refused the option of giving personal security of Rs. 1,000.

Four hundred and twenty Akali prisoners were despatched from here by a special train last evening to other jails.

SUNDAY'S ARREST: 118.

Gurukabagh arrests yesterday numbered 118.

NEED FOR INDIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER.

MARWARI ASSOCIATION'S ADVOCACY

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

The Marwari Association in their telegram to the Commerce Secretary, Government of India, about the appointment of a High Commissioner for India say that political, commercial and industrial reasons require as High Commissioner an Indian who will feel and act for the economic interest of this country. Nothing else, even on the ground of efficiency, will satisfy Indian public opinion or be consistent with Britain's avowed policy of enabling India to attain responsible self-government.

PRISON SUPERINTENDENT'S IGNORANCE.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes under date 30th October:—

"The attention of Government has been called to a communication by the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, stating that the Prison rules do not permit of periodicals being read by prisoners. This statement is due to a misapprehension on the part of the Superintendent. Orders were issued in March last permitting approved periodicals and the attention of the Superintendent has been called to these orders."

INDIAN FINANCE.

(Continued from page 6.)

Year.	Imperial & Home. Rs.	Provincial Rs.
1914-15	78,83,13,720	48,86,82,600
1915-16	81,79,25,610	46,41,43,260
1916-17	87,31,37,655	48,54,46,245
1917-18	106,57,53,415	50,28,76,680
1918-19	136,13,72,965	54,48,00,330
1920-21	161,64,17,567	70,52,46,015

Year.	Total expendituoe. Rs.
1914-15	127,69,96,320
1915-16	128,20,68,870
1916-17	135,85,83,900
1917-18	156,86,29,095
1918-19	190,61,72,295
1919-21	232,16,63,582
R. E.	
1921-22	141,94,52,000
1922-23	142,39,06,000

Taking the base year to be 1905-06, we find the total expenditure to have increased from 106.81 crores or to 232.16 crores or by 117.3 per cent. If we take the base year to be 1913-14, which for most purposes will be the most convenient, the total expenditure grows from 124.76 crores to 232.16 crores or by 80.67 per cent. Out of this the provincial expenditure—which means the most useful portion of public expenditure from the standpoint of the country, as it includes practically all the heads of developmental cutlay—only accounts for an increase from 46.90 in 1913-14 to 70.52 crores in 1920-21 or a rise of 50%. And even this rise is a camouflage inasmuch as whereas a previously in 1913-14, the whole of the Home charges, including non-effective charges of pensions etc. to civil servants was borne by the Imperial Government entirely, now a substantial portion of these charges has been saddled upon the Provincial Governments. There is thus no increase in the really beneficial side of provincial expenditure. In the case of the Central Indian Government the increase in expenditure from Rs. 77.85 crores in 1913-14 to Rs. 161.64 crores in 1920-21 accounts, means a rise of over 100 per cent—a rise entirely for unproductive, wasteful expenditure caused by border warfare, reckless borrowing and un-wanted and uncontrolled and unjustifiable increases all round.

Indispensable Constitutional Gurantees.

Though the constitutional aspect of this unchecked increase is not covered by the terms of reference, it may here be pointed out that the increase will not be successfully restricted unless the entire Indian expenditure is made definitely subject to the vote of the Indian Legislative Assembly. At the present moment, out of Rs. 142.39 crores of expenditure provided for in the budget of the current year, only 33.33 crores are voteable by the Assembly. There is no authority amenable to definite constitutional control for spending the remainder 76.5 per cent. of the total outlay. The British Parliament is, from the nature of the case, incapable of acting as the financial watch-dog for India, even with the help of the Joint-Standing Committee. The Council of the Secretary of State has belied its purpose and is now rendered almost ineffective under pretext of transferring effective powers to the Indian Legislature. The last-mentioned body has not yet come to its own. No amount of departmental tinkering will help to make any substantial, abiding and effective retrenchment, unless and untill the supreme body of the nations' representatives has prescribed general rules for a national policy in all departments of public expenditure, combined with the necessary corollary of its complete control on the sanctioning of every item in the budget, as well as as equal scrutiny of the final national accounts.

Military octopus.

Taking first the military expenditure, the following table shows the growth in that item since 1913-14, itself a year of bloated military outlay according to all previous standards:—

Year.	Expenditure in India. Rs.	Expenditure in England. £.
1913-14	23,70,44,219	5,462,817
1914-15	25,08,64,978	5,085,070
1915-16	27,55,43,767	5,133,509
1916-17	31,04,26,623	5,871,649
1917-18	36,49,35,010	6,434,649
1918-19	61,92,01,110	5,550,136
1919-20	79,69,96,063	7,553,628
1920-21	76,61,22,992	11,620,125
1921-22	59,25,74,000	R. E. 12, 289, 700
1922-23	56,63,81,000	R.E. 12,083,300

Year.	Total Expenditure. Rs.
1913-14	31,89,86,475
1914-15	32,71,41,030
1915-16	35,25,46,395
1916-17	39,85,01,355
1917-18	46,14,54,750
1918-19	70,24,53,150
1919-20	91,03,00,383
	87,25,32,343
1920-21	94,04,23,867
	88,23,24,251
1921-22	77,69,19,500
	71,54,71,000
1922-23	74,76,30,500
	67,72,14,000

These are figures of gross total expenditure. If we deduct the military receipts, the expenditure for the last five years would be reduced by 3.39 to 5.54 crores in all.

Indefensible methods.

The explanation in the double set of figures for the total expenditure in the last four years is to be found in the fact that the official rate of converting this sterling charges into rupees at Rs. 10 equal to £ one having been adopted in face of all the facts, the figures are presented in the statements, after converting the Home Military charges at that rate. This is indefensible. For India has to pay in rupees; and since 1920-21 she has had to pay actually more than rupees 15 to the pound. It is absolutely indefensible to present the total military burden in the official statement at an amount substantially less than the one actually costing us. It must be noted that the Military Budget here presented does not also include that portion of the interest charge which has been incurred on account of loans raised for Military purposes. The debt outstanding on 31st March 1914 was £ 183.19 millions plus Rs. 175.10 crores with a total annual charge of £ 1.19 million equal to Rs. 1.78 crores. The total debt outstanding on 31st March 1922 was £ 224.257 million plus Rs. 458 .56 crores *with a total charge of Rs.* 35.62 *crores.* Including the Sinking Fund charges of Rs. 2.04 crores, the total burden of interest charge is Rs. 37.66 crores. Of this Rs. 20.52 crores may be deducted as interest on debt incurred for Railways, Irrigation, Post Office and Provincial Governments, all supposed to be productive purposes, and, therefore, not included in the dead-weight of debt. *This leaves* 17.14 *crores of dead unproductive interest charge. Practically the whole of this charge ought to be debited against the Army* as it has been incurred for conducting military operations and for covering deficits resulting from the increased military charges. The same conclusion is forced upon us if we consider the total contribution made by India towards the European War of 1914-18 and add to that the extra-military expenditure charged to Indian Revenue between 1914 and 1922, taking the figure of 1913-14 military charges as the normal Indian burden.

The real military burden.

The total military burden thus works out for 1922-23 as follows:—

	In crores of Rs.
1. Ordinary Military Charges shown in the statement ..	67.72
2. Exchange difference on "Home" Military charges not shown under the Army in the Official Statement	7.04
3. Interest on debt incurred for military operations, War contribution and deficit covering necessitated by bloated ordinary military expenditure.	17.14

Thus this burden upon India of Rs. 91,90 is 63.8 per cent of our total budgetted expenditure assuming that the figures given above are not exceeded. We shall not be far wrong, however, if we take the total military burden at Rs. 95 crores and the total revenue yielding only Rs. 120 crores, or a proportion of military charges to the total revenues of 79%. The following table compiled from the "Statesman's Year Book" for 1922 gives the proportion in 10 countries—five of the British Empire and five outside—of the military expenditure of all sorts to the total revenue and expenditure of each country.

Country.		Expenditure. Defence	Percentage of Defence Expenditure to Total Revenue.	Percentage of Defence Expenditure to Total Expenditure.
India	..Rs.	919.0	70.7	63.8
U. K.	.. £	642.0	45	53.7
Australia	.. £	31.20	50	48.3
Canada	.. £	17.9	20	24.2
S. Africa	.. £	1.34	4.5	5.2
Spain	Pesetas	450.36	22.8	17.6
France	Francs	5027.0	22.4	20
Italy	Lire	3553.77	20	17.3
U. States	Dols	1201.44	35.9	38.2
Japan	..Yen	646.40	49	49

The figures are all in millions. In the case of Canada it includes half the total debt charge. The French figures include the ordinary and extraordinary Military and Naval Budget but do not include the debt charge, which would make the total to be 17553 million Francs or 78% and 70% respectively. *This table reveals the total military burden of India to be the highest of all the countries, if we leave out from the French Budget the increase in debt charge.*

A correspondent wires from Palitana:—A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Palitana was held on the 29th instant to express feelings of sorrow at the sad demise of Sriyut Gulabbhai Dajibhai Desai, the Palitana *munim* of Seth Anandji Kalyanji's *pedhi*, where a resolution regretting the loss that Palitana had suffered in his demise and sympathising with the widow of the deceased in her bereavement was passed unanimously.

FOLLOW CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

RELEASED N. C. O.'S ADVICE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Oct. 31.

Mr. Hanmantrao Kawjabi, a non-co-operating pleader, who was convicted in February last, was released yesterday. He was met by Congress leaders and volunteers outside the Jail precincts, was garlanded and then taken in procession through the town. In the evening a huge public meeting was held at which a welcome address was presented to Mr. Hanmantrao, who was considerably moved by the demonstration of the citizens' good-will. In his reply he said that, after mature consideration he was convinced that the salvation of the Mother land lay in faithfully carrying out the constructive programme. A resolution mourning the irreparable loss the Karnatak province has sustained by the sad and premature death of Mr. Karguppikar of Belgaum was solemnly carried, the whole audience standing.

KHILAFAT MEETINGS IN CALCUTTA.

ON 19TH AND 21ST INST.

Central Khilafat Committee,
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1922.

The President of the Central Khilafat Committee, has fixed the 19th instant for the working Committee and the 21st for the Central Khilafat meetings, at Calcutta.

The Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee reports and other important matters will be under deliberations. The Bengal Provincial Khilafat Conference is coming just after the above meeting. Members are requested to attend this important meeting without fail.

U. P. KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 30.

Presiding at the U. P. Khilafat Conference at Dehra Dun Moulana Azad Sobhani declared that the Khilafat was the body and life of Islam and that Swaraj alone could insure Khilafat. What the Turks had restored was only a small portion of the Khilafat and a good deal yet remained to be done. He exhorted the audience to realise the full significance of the Hindu-Moslem compact and to keep on the struggle for emancipation till full Swaraj was attained.

Resolutions were unanimously passed congratulating Kemal Pasha and the Turks on their recent victories and assuring them of help, expressing regret at Britain's attitude towards the Turks and appreciating that of France and Italy, and congratulating the Akalis on their patient struggle.

U. P. PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW Oct. 30.

The U. P. Provincial Conference met at Dehra Dun yesterday under the presidency of Sgt Motilal Nehru. A large gathering was present inlcuding the mother of Mr. Mahomed Ali, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Thakur Chandra Singh, Chairman of the Reception Committee, spoke of the failure of the triple programme of boycott and lack in spirit of Hindu-Moslem unity. He made important suggestions to carry out the constructive programme of work and emphasised the need of unity between all communities.

Pandit Motilal Nehru in his speech traced the history of non-cooperation and urged change to restore lost energy. He asked them not to discuss the topics covered by the Civil Disobedence Committee until its publication.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN AGRA.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Oct. 31.

There is trouble again in the United Mills, Agra. Recently an excited crowd of workmen from three of the mills collected and invaded the fourth mill when its men were working overtime. Stone-throwing was resorted to and many assaults were committed and damage done. Efforts are now being made, it is alleged, to bring about another strike, but the mill authorities are trying to avert it. The district authorities are alert and precautions are being taken to prevent further trouble. The workmen are greatly excited.

SATYAGRAHA AT KANDIARO.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAUSHARO, Oct. 31.

Three Non-Cooperators Sjt. Sachanand, Mansing, Narsinglal and Three Kandiaro residents, one Non-Cooperator Bhojraj and two others were sentenced to-day to three months and four months' simple respectively under 107 Cr. P. C. By the First Class Magistrate, Kandiaro on account of their Satyagraha for staying at Panchyati Musafirkhana, Kandiaro. A second party of three are at the gates of the Musafiirkhana and many more are ready to join in the Satyagraha campaign.

MAHARAJA OF REWA INVESTED WITH RULING POWERS,

(Associated Press.)

VICEROY'S Camp, Indore, Oct 31.

The Viceroy held a Durbar at the Residency, Indore, to invest His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa with ruling powers. His Excellency in the course of his speech said that His Highness was undertaking a very heavy burden of responsibility that day for the discharge of which a high sense of duty and untiring industry were required, and he looked to His Highness to realise that responsibility, and by governing his State wisely to ensure the happiness and prosperity of his people and the maintenance of the traditions of his House.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA

The following is the concluding portion of the life of Mustapha Kemal Pasha by Mme Gaulis ;—

The speaker added, with that great care and that punctiliousness for the forms, which nothing could make him forget: "Excuse me, if my analysis has lengthened out for, it is to the whole world that I wish to address my reply in the name of my nation, and in my capacity as your chosen president."

And a little after, he affirmed again, in a veritable declaration of principle, his fixed, realistic policy, having always this object :—"To assure the life and the independence of the country within its national limits, to repulse every illusion, and to live in the domain of the realities."

He reminded the Assembly of the fact that each political body had its limits of power and of development and "we could only sacrifice our lives for the sake of independence."

He evoked the errors committed in 1908 and the proclamation of the Constitution, the trickery of that constitutional law designed to serve the ambitions of a few men, and he placed in full light the new law with which they had freely endowed themselves and which assembled in their hands the legislative, the executive, and judicial powers. He stood up with force against the redivision of the powers proposed by the reporter, and remarked: "To govern, there is only a single, unique base—that of deliberation."

He concluded his speech thus :—

"After all these considerations, if I have been able to enlighten you about a single verity, or on a single conception, I will consider myself very happy. This verity which I am striving to express to you is the following: The nation has chosen its route and finds itself at the end of the route. It sees the light shining. It is the sun of its happiness, no force could turn it away from it."

This brief analysis of a long exposition in which every phrase had its definite value could hardly give a glimpse of its force or its clearness. A few extracts culled from here and there could not reproduce its masterly qualities: its links of reasoning, its deductions which could never mislead.

EFFECT ON AUDIENCE.

It was necessary also to follow the effect produced in the audience coming from all the Vilayets of Anatolia, and from the farthest provinces of the empire, these gentlemen had truly the profound sensation of working for an object surpassing most of the wants of the present hour.

In spite of the imperious calls of Mustapha Kemal to the necessities of the hour, in spite of the accusations against all those who would not restrict themselves to their solution, it did not the less emanate from his voice, from his look, and from the whole of his person, an irresistible force, that of the leader of men, towards whom instinctively turn millions of beings, waiting for his shortest words, and confiding all their hopes to him.

This discourse, this manifesto, went, like its predecessors, to make the tour of Islam. It will answer its most pressing preoccupations and satisfy its profoundest instincts.

In the tribunes, the faces of the Asiatic delegates reflected the supreme effort for assimilating all and when, with the same alert step, without showing any sign of the least fatigue on his features, Mustapha Kemal descended the few steps which separated him from the floor of the House, it was only then that in a brief interval the Assembly realised that so many hours had passed in the magic of the thing.

It was the 24th of December (1921). I left a few hours later for the lines of the Western front held by Ismet Pasha.

We had for the last time dined in the Grand Salon. The intimacy of full winter threw its fresh note into the vast chamber, so soberly and yet so prettily decorated. Beautiful arms, beautiful tapestry, the maginificent sabre of the Grand Senoussi recently given to the victor of the Sakkaria, the working table laden with books, the electric bulbs diffusing light, that was all-or almost all.

Outside, it was less than 20 degrees, and a splendid night, under a scintillation of the stars unknown to the most beautiful of summer nights.

Inside it was warm, thanks to the double shutters and the great wooden fire continuously fed.

During the very intimate repast, in that atmosphere of which I now knew the least variation, we had talked, or rather discussed in an equally lively and amicable manner. In spite of all, in spite of all the proofs and all the evidences, I still preserved, in part, the solid illusions brought over from Paris. Down there, at this moment, peace appeared so near, England, was going to make evolutions under the pressure of the Foreign Office, and was it not, for the rest, the inevitable consequence of the recent events, could she still deny them ?

I became indignant at the scepticism I encountered, this evening of all others, in the Pasha. With his concentrated, willing voice he enumerated the difficulties and the snares. "You are mistaken, Madame, England has ever thought it best to destroy us. Her spies still swarm at Angora."

He explained to me his great desire, his hankering for peace, and his efforts in that regard, but did not count on his obtaining it, and more roughly than usual, he drew a picture, in great precise lines, of Europe, of Europe's covetousness and greed, and of her, incomprehension of all else which was not of her.

A few weeks later, on my return, I went only to verify, too much verify, it seems, the exactitude of his words, and the certainty of his information. His brief glimpses at the politics of the chief centres of the entire world surprised me still more by their recollection, and enabled me to comprehend better how he was able to parry in a given time, the most pressing dangers.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

But that evening we were both vexed during the time he explained to me the ingratitude of his task and the perpetual effort for maintaining the equilibrium between all the threatening dangers :—

How you will find it difficult to make your people understand the simple truths which you have seen here !

"No," he added, "Everything is not finished it is necessary still more to fight, to lose men, and suffer devastations. We will reach our goal only by force."

And then, chasing away with a resolute gesture the shadow which fell on us, he said :

"But it is your evening, I know that you love Oriental music, and he welcomed the officers, and the young, ladies, my friends, who happened to enter, each one carrying her lute. They were all in evening toilet, the hair covered by a veil of the same texture as the robe. They soon sat down with a charming grace, turned their lutes and one by one, at first in a low voice, commenced to sing.

The Pasha translated to me the sense of the words when necessary ; their eyes became animated under the harmony of the verses, chants of love and death, and of glory, he scanned with his deep voice the grave rythm of it.

Then, forgetting for an instant, the bitter combat in which he was engaged, he unbent himself for the first time, and his past leapt up to his lips. He described his simple childhood, his mother whom he passionately adores, his youth, the first dangers he faced, and the first successes which he achieved, and he revived all that with the intensity, and the plenitude of impressions which he brings to all things. He had become again the man of the first hours, the young officers who was himself surprised at the abundance of his natural gifts. Thus I caught still better the extraordinary richness of that intelligence, and of the isolation of the man, the inevitable ransom of the unequalled situations.

The young ladies continued to sing ; their husbands having removed themselves from the way, respecting our conversation-I listened and I looked, saying to myself that in a very few hours, all that will belong to the past, which I will try to repicture before my mental vision in its acute and precise lines: "It is your evening repeated Mustapha Kemal, see, how everyone is labouring to express the regret your departure is causing."

Every one that I had around me, that master of the refined house, with the subtle, and unloosened spirit, with so lively a phantasy, those young ladies who might have charmed the most exacting salon, those men from whom not a gesture or a cloud escaped, who were at the same time all attention and all receptivity, could they think in seeing themselves living in the immovable East, absorbed in itself, stunned by its own dream, the stereotype of another age ?

A RENEWED ORIENT.

This renewed Orient which I had before my eyes was advancing in the path which it had traced itself, though remaining entirely in its tradition, drawing up its strength from the very sources of its past.

Between it and us, the affinities were quite close. Its rapid awakening, was it not, partly, due to us, and was it not formed, intellectually, by us ? But such warm hatching has already carried it away from us, and it is going to surpass us. That vitality, that clan which will surmount every obstacle, that ardour for fighting, and suffering for an object which others will attain, are not even able to understand them ? That superabundance of devotion, that exaltation of the sacrifice, had we already forgotten them ?

I was going to carry with me, once more the great anguish of being able to transmit, only imperfectly, on my return, the image of what I had seen.

"Ah well," said I, a few instants later, on reentering my drawing room, to Mahmoud Bey—he was more than an hour late, and we went to close our baggage which should leave in a short while—"Ah well, this time I could truthfully assert that I know your Pasha."

"No," he replied back to me, for you have not seen him among his soldiers, in the full clash of arms, and it is only there that he is truly, absolutely, himself."

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INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

BRISK PREPARATION IN PROGRESS.

(Congress Publicity Bureau.)

People of Gaya and those of other parts of the province as well as pilgrims to this holy city pour in large numbers day after day to inspect the Pandal site and the arrangements in connection with the forcoming Congress. Swarajya puri for that is the name with which the temporary city to be has been named—premises an excellent spectacle from all points of view. The Reception Committee has decided to build 48 blocks of houses with 24 rooms each which will be sorrounded by cold-proof walls. The construction is going on at a tremendous speed and the whole town is expected to be built in a very short time. The committee also intends providing for hot and cold water connection, besides illuminating the whole place with electric lights.

VISITORS.

In order to encourage women coming in large number, the Reception Committee has decided to charge only a modest fee from the lady visitors to the congress. Ladies will be charged only Rs. 10 while children accompanying them will be admitted free. As to the male visitors there are 6 classes of visitors' seats. Rs. 25, 50, 100, 250, 500 and 1000 will be respective fees payable for the different class of seats. Rs. 25 seats can in no case be reserved. Even so early as now, applications for all classes of seats are pouring in every day from all parts of the country. The pandal is expected to accomodate 20,000 people, but there are signs of a very large rush. It is being continually represented to the committee that the masses have become heatly interested in the Congress some provision should be made for the accommodation of the poorer classes as well. The committee is therefore considering the question of issuing a limited number of tickets for smaller values as well. The actual number of such tickets will however depend upon the accommodation that finally becomes available.

STALLS.

As usual provision will be made for the location of a bazar in the Congresstown. Stalls within the pandal will be let @ Rs. 15 while those near the residential area will be charged @ Rs. 20 each. Stalls for Non-vegetarians, which will be constructed near the Dargah will be let @aRs. 25.

GAYA DIRECTORY.

For the convenience of the visitors and delegates to the congress, a Gaya Directory dealing with the historical, religious, archeological and other aspects of Gaya is being published under the suspices of the Reception Committee. This Directory will be very useful guide to the newcomers to this holy place, over 100000 copies wi be circulated amongst the delegates and the visitors. We are also accepting advertisements to be printed along with the book Merchants and firms desiring to advertise their goods will find the Directory useful. These advertisements are specially intended to show the progress India is making in her trade. A post card to the secretary will fetch the rates.

Babu Rajendra prasad and Babu Deep Narain Singh are proceeding on a tour for the collection of funds, They are leaving Gaya on the 24th inst. The progress of the Deputation will be duly notified from time to time.

C. P. RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 30.

The report of the Central Provinces Retrenchment Committee, which was appointed by the local Government, under the presidency of Mr. Slocock, in March, has been published. The Committee took evidence in public in July and August. The Committee recommends reduction to the extent of Rs. 84,00,000, about Rs. 50,00,000 being immediate and Rs. 34,00,000 ultimate.

The Committee has recommended that the President of the Legislative Council must be paid Rs. 10,000 a year and the Deputy-President must be honorary. It suggest the abolition of the posts of Divisional Commissioners. It has also proposed reduction in duty and other allowances, also in the number of districts and various other offices.

The local Government has not yet passed orders on the report.

POONA D. C. C.

(From our Correspondent.)

It was the great point of the pro-Council party to defeat the Congress party, but it seemed too difficult for it because the whole of the town was in favour of the Congress party. The pro-Council party apparently intended to prevent the Congress Election but seeing that a large majority of the voters were in favour of the Congress party, the candidates of the pro-Council party withdrew their candidatures for election to the Congress Committee.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, in the "Loka Sangraha", a local vernacular paper, appealed to his party-men, not to obstruct the election.

The present Poona District Congress and Maharashtra Provincial Committees contain some of the most earnest Congress workers.

EVERYBODY'S DOING IT !
"EVERYBODY'S DOING IT !!"
WHY DON'T YOU ?
It is a Feast of the Senses !
Come !----It is Not too late, yet to see
"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON"
A Pathe Comedy "AN EXPERT DENTIST" in the Programme ; also the Pathe Gazette !
Altogether a magnificent bill !
To-night : 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S.T.).
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A BOGUS RAJA.

MAKING ROYAL PURCHASES ON CREDIT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Oct. 30.

On the 22nd instant, a person, who gave his name as Raja Surju Pershad Singh of Ujjain (Gwalior State), arrived at the Bromden's Hotel and during his three days' stay in Delhi, he is said to have made many purchases on credit, running into several thousands rupees from Walter Locke and Co, Pearey Lal and Sons, motor merchants, the Ivory Palace and Asquith and Lords, under the false title of a Raja. The Delhi police receiving a wire from Calcutta, asking for the arrest of the person, as he was wanted by the Calcutta police for cheating, soon put the man under arrest and a case under Section 419/420 I. P. C. was registered against him. It now transpires that he is the son of a retired Judge in Lucknow and that while in Calcutta he impersonated himself Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, and as such obtained introductions to several persons, including the Maharaja Sir Pradiut Kumar Tagore. It is also alleged that he cheated a firm dealing in silk in Benares by issuing bogus cheques. The man is under custody and further investigations are proceeding.

POLICE FIRING AT DAKORE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DAKORE, Oct. 28.

In connection with the firing by the police on the villagers attracted as usual from the outlying place to seize what edibles they could from the piles of dainties, etc. offered to Shree Ranchhodji at Dakore on the New Year's Day, a memorial has been addressed to the Collector of the Kaira District by some residents of Dakore in the Thasra Taluka. The memorial mentions the custom of suffering the villagers to help themselves to the dainties offered to Shree Ranchhodji observed at Dakore from old times and adds that there was nothing extraordinary in the behaviour of rustics and their obstreperous merry-making on October 21st. As it was, a Jamadar made use of his baton and rated some innocent villagers somewhat soundly. The illiterate crowd was naturally excited and the attempt of the police to strike terror into their hearts led to the exchange of stone-slinging, resulting in more or less serious injuries received by either side, including the Foujdar of Dakore, who was injured while trying to quell the disturbance. Some shots were fired, as a result of which some persons were wounded. The signatories, numbering fifty-five, pray in conclusion that diligent inquiries should be made and the recurrence of such scenes safe-guarded against.

Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar
"DIABETES SPECIALIST"
Over 20 years' experience and awarded Gold Medals. Of the numerous testimonials accorded by patients as well as Chemical Analysers, the following are taken at random :—
Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari, B.A., LL.B. late Vakil, High Court, Lamington Road Bombay.
Now, Nayab Divan, Baria.
"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Ayengar's medicinal drugs—I was suffering from Diabetes for over 4 years and had tried many well-known Doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said Doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each Week progressed the disease, that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a DIABETES SPECIALIST IN NAME BUT A SPECIALIST INDEED IN REALITY. My Specific Gravity which was 1038 in the beginning of course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce of urine fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible."
CONSULTATION HOURS :—8 to 10 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M.
ADDRESS :—"Ghia Buildings" Khetwadi, Main, Road, opp. Girgaon Post Office Bombay
Telegrams :—"DIABETES" BOMBAY.

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

(Continued from page 4.)

such tables and statements for the same period, and not a single one of these agrees with another. In the above table the miraculous result was achieved that on April 30,1922, the amount due from Germany 2,436 million marks in gold more than the original amount of total reparations, after due allowance was made for payments upto April 30, 1922.

THE FRENCH FINANCES.

The French Chancellor of the Exchequer has presented a budget which shows a gross deficit of 24,000 million francs, or almost £1000 million at the old rate of exchange. As an evidence of specially poor finance, we may note that the French are now displaying a peculiar excellence in confusing their critics by vague talk about ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. Ordinary expenditure defrayed from taxation shows an excess over revenue of 4500 million francs. But even this amount, the present rulers of France seem unwilling to make good by increasing taxation. M. de Lasteyrie, the Finance Minister, in his speech to the Chamber, declared that the limit of taxation had been reached; and so he would propose to meet the deficit by issuing a new loan—3 or 5 years' bonds at 6%. Besides the Chamber's finance committee was always there to suggest the convenient expedient of carrying the ordinary deficit over into the extraordinary budget; and the Minister did not demur to adopting the suggestion when it was actually made. This, with the deficit of 10000 million francs in the expenditure supposed to be recoverable from Germany, and the arrears of the credit national loan for the devastated regions of about 9000 million francs makes up the grand total of 2,000 million francs deficit. No wonder the debt is growing in France as shown by the following figures, and the franc depreciating rapidly in international exchange :—

The Public Debt of France on March 31 this year amounted to 316,984,988,953 f., against 297,361,610,211f. on March 31, 1921, an increase of 9,623,378,742 francs. Particulars were also given of other debts as follows :—

	March 1922.	March 1921.
Floating debt	86,555,322,300	84,727,822,800
National defence bonds issued	60,839,000,004	51,812,000,000
Advances from the Bank of France	21,500,000,000	26,200,200,000
Exterior debt	41,438,000,000	44,603,000,000
Floating debt (cash)	33,437,000,000	30,560,000,000

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

New York, Oct. 30th.

Futures at New York,	Dec.	24—20
	Jan.	23—93
	Mar.	24—01
	May.	23—00

Liverpool, Oct. 30th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	Oct.	14+37
	Jan.	13+79
	Mar.	13+88
	May	13+41

London, Oct. 26th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 11/16 Firm
Bar Gold	£ 4/12/6 Quiet,
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/16 Quiet,

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 26th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Oct.	14+08
Nov.	..
Dec.	13−74
Jan.	13+68
Feb.	..
Mar.	13+49
April	..
May	13+31
June	..
July	13+12
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Egyptians Jan.	17,05
March.	17,35

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JAGGAYYAPETA.
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4, Hospital St., Dharamtola, Calcutta.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 31.

To-day 3 points are reported higher in New ork futures and 54 points higher in Liverpool. The Home markets continue firm with an advancing tendency on good trade demand supported by speculative buying on recent crop estimates of about ten million bales. We still look for a continuance of the upward tendency with possible temporary setbacks. Our local market has been upto now more ready to respond to bearish than to bullish nfluences and has rather hesitatingly followed the advance in the Hom markets, with the result that prices here are now on a distinctly low parity compared with Americans. We think prices in this market must ultimate rise considerably. We recommend buying any weak moments.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 411 and gradually declined to Rs. 405-8-0 on selling by Japan House. On buying by a Marwari from the market touched Rs. 410. From this level the prices again dropped to Rs. 406-8-0 on selling by Marwari candy brokers. The Bazar finally closed at 3 p. m. at Rs. 405. Fine A. G. Oomra December January opened at Rs. 416 and gradually went down to Rs. 415 on selling by a Japanese House. The market closed at Rs. 414 at 3 p. m. While Oomra March opened at Rs. 421 and eased to Rs. 417-8-0 in sympathy with the decline in Oomra Decr. January and after fluctuating closed at Rs. 418 at 3 p. m. F. G. M. G. Bengal Decr. January was Rs. 341 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday. Japan Exporters bought about Rs. 5,000 of raady nice Berar cotton. Our Colaba market is closed to-day for Kartaki Ekadeshi.

... ...PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.. ...

We have received the following cables dated the 30th instant from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool.

(1) "Investigations South, after last ginning report indicate final ginning figures will be less than 10,000,000 bales. Consider last report indicates very rapid ginning owing to very favourable weather and ultimately small crop. General market opinion crop will be about 10,000,000 to 10,500,000 bales, with M. S. A. consumption, 6,500,000 to 7,000,000 bales this year. Our estimate of crop is 10,000,000 bales."

(2) Trade fixing call sales, strength of near position, long liquidation easily absorbed. New York, heavy profit-taking and Southern selling absorbed by scaledown buying. Good undertone."

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30th Oct. 1922.

Cotton	1054 Rs.
Wheat	2071 Owts
Linseed	3754 "
Rape, etc.	1234 "
Gingellyseed	1071 "
Poppyseed	1387 "
Groundnuts	885 "
Castorseed	4648 "
Rice	17163 "
Myrabolams	313 "
Cottonseed	3304 "
Mowrahseed	509 "
Ghee	994 "
Juwar	1899 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	474 "
Bajry	801 "
Seal	572 Tons.

2 day's Total

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bombay, 31st Oct. 1922 Year. 1922-23. Bs.	Year. 1921-22. Bs.
Weekly Report.		
Receipts for the bi week from 27th October 30th Oct, 1922	1,875	8,483
Receipts from 1st September 1922 to 30th Oct. 1922	48,763	2,81,103
Shipment for the bi week from 27th October 30th Oct. 1922 Europe ..	6,616	12,627
China, Japan and Coast Ports	23,108	27,551
Total ..	30,004	40,178
Total shipments from 1st September 1922 to 30th Oct. 1922,— Europe ..	58,642	1,00,796
China, Japan and Coast Ports	99,206	2,20,893
Total ..	1,57,248	3,21,689
Afloat in Harbour—Europe	24,343	26,460
Afloat in China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	13,596	Nil

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

Receipts for the bi-week from 27th October to 30th October 1922 :—1875 1922-23; minus 6608 Difference over 1921-22.

Receipts from 1st September 1922 to 30th October 1922 :—48763 1922-23; minus 235340 Difference over 1921-22.

Shipment for the bi-week from 27th October to 30th October 1922, Europe :—6646 1922-23; minus 5981 Difference over 1921-22.

China, Japan and Coast Ports :—23408 1922-23; minus 4143 Difference over 1921-22.

Total :—30054 1922-23; minus 10124 Difference over 1921-22.

Total shipments from 1st September 1922 to 30th October 1922 :—

Europe—58042 1922-23; minus 42754 Difference over 1921-22.

China—1515 1923-23; minus 23489 Difference over 1921-22.

Japan—93836 1922-23; minus 99626 Difference over 1921-22.

Coast Ports—3855 1922-23; plus 1428 Difference over 1921-22.

Total :—157248 1922-23; minus 164441 Difference over 1921-.

Afloat in harbour Europe—24343 1922-23; minus 2107 Difference over 1921-22.

China, Japan and Coast Ports—13596 1922-23; plus 13596 Difference over 1921-22.

Cocoanut oils Cochin 7/2/0; Coccanut oils Bombay 7/1/0; Castor oils Gujarat 6/6/0; Castor oils Bombay 6/5/0; Groundnut oils Bombay 7/4/0; Kardi oils Selam 7/2/0; Linseed Raw Selam 7/8/0; Linseed Boiled Selam 9/8/0; Cocoanut Cake 160/65; Cocoanut Cake 110/12; Linseed Cake 130/32; Castorseed Cake 72/75.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 31st.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3-5/8
Bank Demand	1-3-21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m /s	1-3-27/32
We Demand	410
American Dollars	348
Honkong Dollars	192
Shanghai	259
Japan	165 1/2
Singapore	189 1/2

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26/12
Bars Gold forward 26/12
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 26/13
Bars Silver ready 88/13
Bars Silver 1st settlement 88/13
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 88/11

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 19/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/8
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/8
Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 27/32
Bank's Buying T T 1/2 11/16
Bank's buying D D 1/3 20/32
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 410
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 430
Bank's buying D D Frcs 420
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 166
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 161¼
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 192
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 259
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 180½
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 349
London Gold ready sh. 92-5
London Silver ready d. 34-1
London Silver forward d. 33-13
Tone of Silver—Quiet Steady, Small business, India bought, America sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $ 4.45-1/2
French Exchange Frcs 64.20
Swiss Exchange Frcs 24.70
Belgium Exchange Frcs 69.70
Italian Exchange Liras 112.00
German Exchange Mrks 19500

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/8
5 per cent War Loan 83/4
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98
4 per cen Conversion Loan 78
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/8
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 100/12
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1933 103/12
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

SHARES.

Market closed quiet owing to settlement.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1345, India 100, Central 32/8xd, Tata Bank 15/4 and Eastern 73.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2700xd, Alliance 275, Apollo 65, Birla Mills 70, By. Cotton 1010, By. Dyeing 1310, Bradbury 1200, Century 600, Cent. India 3775, Colaba Land 2020, Coorla 250, Crescent 442/8, Edw. Sassoon 410 Elphinston 128/12, Fazulbhoy 1250, Gokak 230, Ind. Bleaching 212/8, Ind. Malwa 610, Jamshed 335, Kastoorchand 810, Kohinoor 1885, Luxmi Cooton 5050, Madhavrao Scd. 220, Madhowji 360, Mathuradas 745, M. Petit 4400xd. Meyer Sassoon 255, Morarji 5825xd. New Great 610, New City 600, Pabani 792/8, Pearls 925, Phoenix 800, Shapurji 223/12, Simplex 575, Standard 2300xd. Swan 1060, Swadeshi 3710, Tata Mill 975 and Vishnu Cotton 2075 n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 405, B. Burma 465, B. Burma N. I. 130 pr. Bt. Burma pet 7/4 B. Tram 110, B. Steam 170, Bundi Cement 34/8, Ind. Cement 247/8, Katni Ord. 225, Katni Defd. 1150, New India 16, Shivrajpur 27/8, Tata Iron Ord. 46/4xd, Tata Iron Defd. 171/4, Tata Hydro 750, Tata Oil 35 and Scindia Steam 8/4.

TONE OF THE MARKET.

Yesterday being the last day for the Moora Vadia, the Bazar was open till 5 p.m. The Bazar opened unchanged, declined by a few points and then recovered on short covering, finally closed steady.

Badla Rates.

Indore Malva Rs. 5/0/0.
Nagpore Rs. 15/0/0. lower.
Swadesh Rs. 50/0/0. lower.
Bharucha Par.
Crescent Rs. 2/8/0.
Kohinoor Rs. 12/8/0.
New Great Rs. 2/8/0.
Pearl Rs. 3/12/0.
Bombay Dying Rs. 2/8/0
Simplex Rs. 3/0/0.
Century Rs. 2/8/0.
Tata Deffered Rs. 1/12/0.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Oct. 31.

Quotations are as under :—
Heads Rs. 2/2/0 Unaltered.
Reeds Rs. 0/5/0 Rather scarce.
Roller Cloth Rs. 9/2// 16 oz. Kenion.
Roller Cloth Rs. 9/12/0 18 oz. Kenion.
Sizing flannel Rs. 5/2/0 72 Twill.
Banding Rs. 1/2/0 per lb.
Fillet Rs. 9/12/0.
Card Cans Rs. 5 per each.
Stubbings Rs. 31 for Japanese.
Rovings Rs. 28/8/0 for Japanese.
Conical pirn Rs. 6 for Japanese 5" varnished.
Ring rabbeth Rs. 12 Black enamelled.
Universal pirn Rs. 7 per gross (7").

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Oct. 31.

Magnesium chloride kept in demand at prices varying from Rs. 3/12/0 to Rs. 4/4/0 according to the quality and condition of drums offered. Epson salt and Aniline salt kept unaltered. Brown sugar lead kept slightly easy. Bichromate potash and soda have fair demand and the market kept brisk. Litharge is silent without any demand. Yellow prussiate potash, Potash chlorate, antimony salt have nothing further of interest. Zinc Chloride has now small demand, however, the prices are maintained, owing to higher values from Hamburg. Prices are almost same.

COLOUR-MARKET.

Oct. 31.

Quotations :—
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 85/90 per cwt.
Congo-Red. Rs. 2/4/0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine. Rs. 3/4/0 per lb.
Delta Purpurine. Rs. 4/4/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals. Rs. 7/ per lb.
Malachite Green. Rs. 8/ per lb.
Victoria Blue. Rs. 7/ per lb.
Fast Red. Rs. 6/7 per lb.
Sulpher Black. Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals. Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals. Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up amount.	Face Value.	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotations. to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Alahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	320
Alliance	100	100	Jan-Aug.	7%	290
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	7%	73
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	10%	1345
„ Contributary	122		„	10	352/8
India	50	100	Jan-July	7%	100
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	7%	32/8xd
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	„	as. 8	15/4
Chartered Bank	2.5	2.5	Apr-Oct.	13/3	£17
Eastern	2.5	2.10	„	5	73
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	8 125	8 125	„	£3	£115
Mercantile Bank of India	A £12 1/2	„	„	16%	£27/12

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Pratapji	..	500	500	Feb.-Oct.	11 1/2%	635xd
Amritsar Patty		100	100	„	8 1/4%	105
Central Provinces		100	100	„	6%	88 xd
Chapermukh Silghat	..	100	100	„	2%	55
Dond-Baramate		100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2%	65
Khulsa. Bagirhat.		100	100	„	4%	108
Larkhana	..	100	100	„	4%	62
Mandhra Bhoa	..	90	100	Feb-Aug.	4 7/8%	63xd
Pachora Jamner	..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2	69
Sara Sirajgunj	..	130	100	Mar-Sept.	1 1/4%	65
Sialkote Narowal	..	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	78 xd
Sindh Light	.	100	100	Jul-Jan.	8 1/2%	115
Tapti Valley		500	500	Mar-Sept.	„	570
Upper Sindh Light	..	100	100	FebAug.	..	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	..	18	18	July	3/10	34/8
Bamankua	..	5	..	..	..	4
Central mining	..	10	..	..	22 1/2%	24
Indian Cement		250	250	..	29	247/8
Katal Cement ord.	..	100	100	..	20	225
„ Defd	..	40	40	„	184 10	1150
Jevrajpur	..	19	10	„	4-2-4	27/8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.	
Ah. Advances Ailisace. cotton	.. 100	100	„	40	275	
Appollo	.. 50	50	Feb..Jan.	8	65	
Birla mills	.. 100	100	Apl.-Sept.	8	70	
By. Cotton	500	500	Sept..Dec.	100	1010	
By. Dyeing	.. 250	250	Mar-Apl.	72/8	1310	
Bradbury	.. 250	250	June.-Nov.	100	1100	
Bombay Industrial	100	100	„	18	75	
Century	.. 100	100	Apl.-Sept.	40	650	
Cent. India	. 500	500	May-Nov.	328	3775	
Colaba Land	700	700	March	95	2020	
Coorla	.. 100	100	June-Dec.	88	255	
Crescent	.. 100	100	Mar-Sep.	58	442/8	
Currimbhoy	350	250	„	110	..	
David	.. 250	250	Apl.Sep.	65	..	
Dawn	.. 250	250	Mar-Apl.	80	1100	
E. D. Sassoon United	.. 11/2	10	Sept.	as.8	4/6	
Edward Sassoon,	.. 200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	410	
Elphinston	100	100	June	25	128/12	
Fazulbhoy	.. 250	250	„	150	1250	
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar,Sept.	125	2100	
Globe	.. 100	100	„	85	180	
Gokak	.. 100	100	„	15	230	
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May	10	212/8	
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb.	55	610	
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	60	335	
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	59	810	
Khatao Kilachand mill's	.. 25	25	Aug.Jan.	11/2	15	
Kohinoor	.. 500	500	Mar.-Aug.	72/8	1885	
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apl.Oct.	208	5050	
Madhavrao Scindia	.. 100	100	„	28	220	
Madhowji	.. 100	100	July-Dec.	28	360	
Mathuradas	500	500	May..Nov,	50	745	
Maneckji Petit	.. 1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4400 xd	
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar.-Aug.	15	255	
Morarji	.. 1000	1000	Apr,-Nov,	40	5825 xd	
New Great	.. 200	200	Mar.-Sep,	25	610	
New City	.. 102	100	„	35	600	
Paban	.. 250	250	„	90	792/8	
Pearls	.. 250	250	July-Dec.	90	925	
Phoenix	.. 100	100	Mar-Aug.	100	800	
Premier	.. 100	100	May	100	130	
Planet	.. 109	109	Dec.-Aug.	15	220	
Presidency Mills Sassoon	.. 125	125	Aug.-Jan.	25	195	
Cotton	.. 100	100	Apr.-Aug,	15	130	
Shapurji	.. 102	101	Aug.-Sept.	20	223/12	
Sholapur	.. 2000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1808	15200	
Simplex	.. 250	250	Jan.-Dec,	70	575	
Standard	.. 500	500	Apr.-Sept,	130	2300 xd	
Swan	.. 250	250	Mar.-Aug,	162	1060	
Swadeshi	.. 500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	3710 xd	
Tata Mill	.. 500	500	May.-Oct.	69	975	
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr.-Oct.	100	2075 n	

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electicy	188	100	„	5%	105	
Andhra Vrleyw	1200	1000	„	2	720	
Bombay a ectricl SupplEis Tramy &y	52	52	„	5	110	
HTata ydro	1022	1022	Jan.	38	750	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	.. 102	123	„	50	405	
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	„	25	465	
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	„	18	130 pr	
By. Flour	.. 500	500	Jan-Aug.	15%	1500	
Bt. Burma Pet	.. 8	£.	„Mar-Oct.as 3.		7/4	
By. Steam	.. 250	250	Oct. Rs. 41/2p/c.		170	
Kemp & Co.	. 200		July.	26	148	
Marcks	.. 200		July	26	62	
New India Insur.	.. 25	250	„	„	16	
Oriential Govt. Life	.. 50	200	April	80%	350	
Phillips	.. 48		July	10%	42	
Port Canning	1000		Sept.	5 p/c.	600xd	
Scindia Steam	30	30	„	„	8/4	
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	4 %	46/4 xd	
Defd	.. 30	30	Sept.	20%	171/4	
N. Ord.	.. 75	75	„	„	..	
N Def	.. 400	400	„	„	..	
Tata Oil,	.. 100	100	„	5	35	
Thacker Co,	50	50	June	0	100	

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

The unsettled conditions in the south-east of the Arabian Sea are either disappearing or moving in some westerly direction. Rainfall has been local in Konkan, Mysore, South Madras, while a few falls occurred in Burma, east of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are :—Port Blair half an inch, Yamethin one and half, Karwar and Mangalore three quarters, Tinnevelly, Madura and Madras half, Ootacamund three quarters and Kodaikahal two.

Forecast :—Increase in the south of the Peninsula.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Oct 30th

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m. 12 a.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		6 p.m.	29.88
Temperature of Air		6 p.m.	84
Wet Bulb Thermometer			71
Dew Point			74.8
Relative humidity of Air			0.749
Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky =10)			4.8
Maximum temperature of Air			91
Minimum do do			79.6
General direction of Wind			ES.E.WNW.N
Hours from midnight to midnight			13
Movement of Wind do			

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water in at Prings' each slid.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	1	m 10 47	26 8	1	4 42	18 6
		11 31a	28 0		4 48a	18 11
Th.	2	m 11 21	26 9	2	m 5 19	18 4
					5 31a	18 8
Fri.	3	m 0 5	28 4	3	m 6 16	18 5
		11 54	26 4		6 24a	18 7
Sat.	4	m 0 37	28 0	4	m 1 16	28 1
		0 12a	25 2		7 4a	18 8
Sun.	5	m 0 8	28 10	5	m 2 44	18 9
		0 47a	26 0		3 16a	17 8
Mon.	6	m 0 44	28 8	6	m 3 22	18 9
		1 23a	26 10		3 44a	17 8
Tue.	7	m 1 13	28 6	7	m 4 11a	18 10
		1 57a	27 0		4	18 5

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 31st October 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

ThePunjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is generally above the average. Night temperature was in excess in the north Punjab.... The United Provinces.—Skies are almost clear and humidity is in defect at Jhansi. Temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual in upper Sind and Rajputana. Day temperature was slightly above the average at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Kathiawar and south Gujarat and clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature was in excess at Dwarka and Veraval. Night temperature was in defect in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is generally below the average. Day temperature was slightly higher than usual. Night temperature was in excess at Saugor and in defect at Hoshangabad and Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.69 in. of rain Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature was in excess at Ratnagiri. Night temperature was also above the average in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.19 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is in excess at Poona and in defect at Malegaon. Night temperature was above the average in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in Madras, Malabar, the south Konkan and south Hyderabad. A few light falls have also occurred in Mysore and southeast Madras. Mangalore has had 0.70 in., Karwar 0.69 in. and Madras 0.60 in. Skies continue moderately or heavily clouded in the Peninsula and are lightly clouded in Kathiawar and south Gujarat while they remain clear over the rest of the reporting area. Day temperature was higher than usual on the Kathiawar coast and night temperature was above the average in the north Bombay Deccan. Conditions are somewhat unsettled in the Arabian sea.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar. A few falls may occur in Madras and Mysore.

Indian Telegraphic Summary for the 30th October 1922.

The monsoon continues active in the south of the Peninsula and conditions remain unsettled in the South-east of the Arabian Sea. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and South-east Madras had local in Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Burma, Orissa and the east Central Provinces.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay report are :—Cuttack half an inch; Jagdalpur three-quarters; Mercara, Pamban a half; Madura one; Ootacamund two and Kodaikanal one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 31ST OF OCT. 1922.

	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours.	Minimum of last 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PUNJAB—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 26th	88	71	64	..	0	−0.09
Jask	87	81	80	..	0	−0.14
Muskat	91	77	70	..	0	−0.36
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	93	63	65	..	0.31	−7.54
Rawalpindi	74	50	60	..	46.36	2.66
Lahore	85	58	56	..	15.69	+0.76
Sibsar	92	70	50	..	15.72	+4.19
Ambala	79	58	70	..	41.26	+4.66
Delhi	85	..	55	..	21.96	−1.42
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allahpur	91.6	61	..	..	5.10	+0.00
Jhansi	93	68	39	..	25.83	+1.9
Cawnpore	88.4	61.2	77	..	6.86	+12.98
Allahabad	91	63	54	..	42.91	+2.82
RAJPUTANA AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	92	71	40	..	0	2.33
Kurrachi	85	78	75	..	1.77	4.8
Ajmer	91	59	35	..	12.45	−3.14
Jaipur	91	58	31	..	18.38	5.16
Kotah	93	71	49	..	36.9	+1.63
Mount Abu	79	61	32	..	10.36	−3.89
CENTRAL INDIA AND KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA AND—						
Rutlam	86	66	66	..	18.32	+7.84
Sanger	89	67	32	..	14.3	−3.84
Mowsagabar	90	60	66	..	24.3	−6.49
Khandwa	94	64	46	..	29.21	−3.84
Akola	94	66	42	..	32.42	+0.31
Amraoti	90	67	46	..	27.78	−1.77
Nagpur	91	63	47	..	40.91	3.10
Chanda	88	64	57	..	48.98	0.81
Jaipur	88	65	57	..	49.15	+3.66
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91	0	0	89	..	78.88	+1.02
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marmugao	88	76	0	64	0.33	7.37	−7.01
Karwar	85	74	9	94	0.69	120.66	−0.01
GUJARAT DECCAN AND MYSOREAN—							
Malegaon	92	64	5	45	..	19.14	−10.44
Ahmednagar	95	63	3.5	68	0.51	9.98	−2.74
Poona	89	70	7	70	..	7.22	−7.11
Satara	91	72	8	61	..	12.16	−3.77
Sholapur	97	69	8	64	..	4.71	−4.68
Belgaum	92	66	8	79	0.01	15.1	−0.68
Aurangabad	90	61	5	54	..	3.43	+1.77
Hanamkal (Inam)	90	69	7	79	0.19	25.03	−7.19
Hyderabad	95	72	5	78	..	10.03	−7.02
KARNATAK AND COCHIN—							
Mangalore	88	0	5.5	79	0.70	128.5	+8.07
Calicut	86	0	5.1	87	0.9	94.44	+9.40
Cochin	86.1	74	82	0	0.05	88.5	−1.57
Colombo	87	78	0	82	0	40.66	−2.06
CARNATAK EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—							
Bangalore	87	64	8	83	..	18.27	−8.14
Bellary	89	69	9	78	..	8.81	6.78
Cuddapah	93	68	5.5	76	..	4

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LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

WAY TO HAPPINESS AND PROGRESS.

SIR H. BUTLER'S FINGER POST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 30.

The first Convocation of the University of Lucknow, which was held on Monday evening, was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. About 105 students took their respective degrees, including 6 ladies of whom one was a Mahomedan lady who did not appear in person to take her degree. The Vice-Chancellor, Rai Bahadur G. N. Chakravarti, conferred the degree of Doctor of Literature on Sir Harcourt Butler. After the function members of the Court of the University entertained His Excellency at a garden party, which was attended by numerous guests.

H. E. Sir Harcourt Bulter, in the conclusion of his address observed. "Awakening of India has come. Great seismic movements are at work and you may find yourselves carried along by forces that you can neither discover nor direct. But one thing you can do-you can stick to reality-you can keep the issues clear. British ideas of freedom have made you what you are. Univtrsities are the power houses of freedom. The British have fearlessly given to India the boldest scheme of education in history. The fruits of that education are apparent to-day. In some difficulties and much progress of late there has been a movement which seems to discredit the progress on western lines, to decry western civilisation a movement which is clearly and inevitably heading for reaction. Forces of reaction are always persistent and resourceful in this ancient land of Hindustan. Do not make a mistake that the freedom which you cherish in a western product. Sooner than you think you may have to choose between reaction and progress. I can only pray that your choice may redound to the happiness and prosperity of India."

PHYSICAL CULTURE EXHIBITION.

DISPLAY BY BOMBAY PARSI LEAGUE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, 30.

The party in Karachi of the Bombay Physical Culture and Health League gave their fourth show before a very crowded assemblage of Parsi gentlemen and ladie and children in the compound of Bai Virbaiji Girl's School under the presidentship of Mr. Ardesir Mama, the leading Parsi Philanthrophist of Karachi. The performance was heartily applauded. The display as a whole evoked great enthusiasm amongst all present. In his address from the chair Mr. Mama urged upon Parsi parents the duty of imparting physical training to their children and whilst thanking the Bombay party he expressed a hope that such visits would be periodically repeated.

The whole party was invited to tea by Mr. and Mrs. Mama at their new palatial bunglow.

The Parsis of Karachi are giving public dinner to the party on the 13th instant. Some leading Hindu citizens of Karachi have requested the party to give a special performance in the city in further aid of the Hiranand Leper Asylum over and above the show to be given at the Palace Theatre on Wednesday. The party is leaving for Bombay on Thursday per s.s Vitta.

DR. ANNIE BESANT'S LECTURE.

The Honorary Secretary of the Deccan Sabha, Poona, begs to announce that Dr. Annie Besant will deliver a public lecture under the auspices of the Sabha on Sunday, the 25th instant, at 6 p.m. on the Deccan Sabha grounds, near Sotya Mhasoba, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City. Her subject will be "Winning Home Rule." The Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Minister of Education, Bombay, and a Vice-President of the Sabha, has kindly consented to preside on the occasion. Admission to the lecture will be by tickets.

In a Press communique issued by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government it is stated that Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Managing Agents of the Osman Shahi Mills Ltd., wrote that rumours had been current for some time to the effect that their mills would not be able to start work in the Dominions in consequence of the recent admiistrative changes, so the rumours had a destrimental effect on the share subscription of the mills. The communique adds that the said rumours are absolutely without a foundation. (A.P.)

A Mirpurkhas correspondents writes:—Maulvi Mohomad Saheb, an enthusiastic Khilafat propagandist Thar and Parkar is served with Commissioner's order to leave British India under section 3 Act III of 1864. This Maulvi Sahib has written to the Commissioner showing his willingness of going to Angora if he is supplied with fare and passport. He is not leaving this place till the reply is received.

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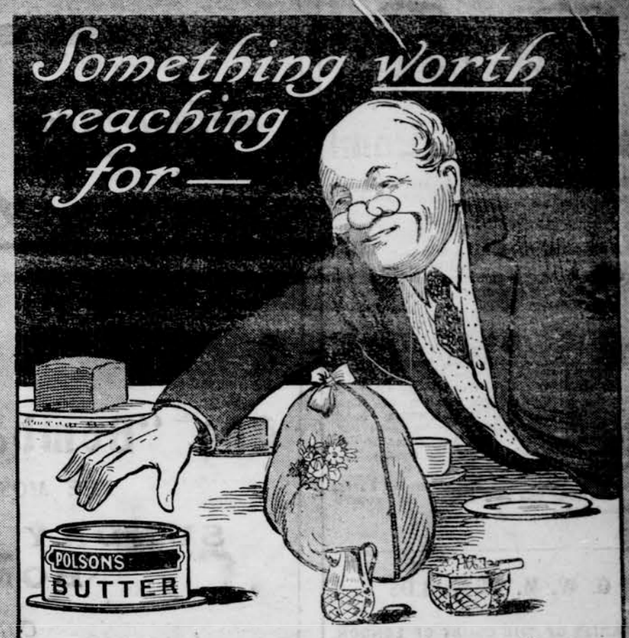

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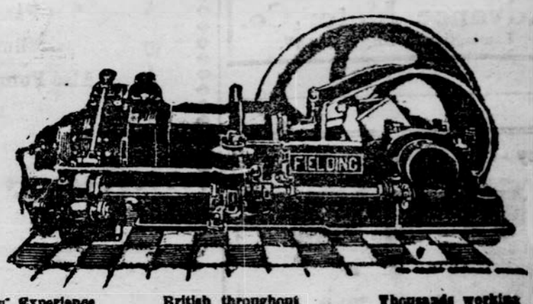

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